

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4189.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1908.

PRICE
THREEPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

Societies.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

The ANNIVERSARY MEETING of this Society will be held at the SOCIETY'S APARTMENTS, BURLINGTON HOUSE, on FRIDAY, February 21, at 3 o'clock.
The Fellows and their Friends will DINE together at the WHITEHALL ROOMS, HOTEL METROPOLE, at 7.30 P.M. Tickets to be obtained at the Society's Apartments.

Lectures.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

THIS DAY (TUESDAY), February 11, at 3 o'clock, Prof. WILLIAM STIRLING, M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., FIRST OF SIX LECTURES on "Membranes: their Structure, Uses, and Products." One Guinea the Course.

SATURDAY, February 15, at 3 o'clock, SELWYN BRINTON, Esq., M.A., FIRST OF THREE LECTURES on "The Art of Florence." Half a Guinea.
Tickets may be obtained at the Office of the Institution.

Exhibitions.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, WINTER EXHIBITION.

Work by Old Masters and Decayed Masters of the British School, including Special Collections of Pictures by Hogarth and the late J. G. Hook, R.A.
Open from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d. Season Ticket 5s.

FRENCH PORTRAITS AND MEZZOTINTS

By NANTREUIL, VAILLANT, &c.
NOW ON VIEW at Mr. R. GUTENKUNST'S,
16, King Street, St. James's, S.W. 10-6 Daily. 1s.

SPANISH ART GALLERY,

50, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W.

ART DEALERS AND IMPORTERS
OF ANTIQUITIES FROM SPAIN.

Antique Embroideries, Brocades,
Velvets, Persian Rugs, Armour,
Furniture, Gothic Pictures,
China, Silver, Enamels, &c.

RARE MUSEUM OBJECTS.

Provident Institutions.

NEWSVENDORS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Founded 1839.

Funds exceed 27,000l.

Office: 15 and 16, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Patron:

The Right Hon. THE EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G. K.T.

President:

THE LORD GLENESK.

Treasurer:

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

OBJECTS.—This Institution was established in 1839 in the City of London, under the Presidency of the late Alderman Harmer, for granting Pensions and Temporary Assistance to principals and assistants engaged as vendors of Newspapers.

RELIEF.—Temporary relief is given in cases of distress, not only to Members of the Institution, but to Newsvendors or their servants who may be recommended for assistance by Members of the Institution. Inquiry is made in such cases by Visiting Committees, and relief is awarded in accordance with the merits and requirements of each case.
W. WILKIE JONES, Secretary.

THE BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

Founded 1837.

Patron—HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Invested Capital, 20,000l.

A UNIQUE INVESTMENT

Offered to London Booksellers and their Assistants.

A young man or woman of twenty-five can invest the sum of Twenty Guinea (or its equivalent by instalments), and obtain the right to participate in the following advantages:—
FIRST. Freedom from want in time of Adversity as long as need exists.

SECOND. Permanent Relief in Old Age.

THIRD. Medical Advice by eminent Physicians and Surgeons.

FOURTH. A Cottage in the Country (Abbotts Langley, Hertfordshire) for aged Members, with garden produce, coal, and medical attendance free, in addition to an annuity.

FIFTH. A furnished house in the same Retreat at Abbots Langley for the use of Members and their families for holidays or during convalescence.

SIXTH. A contribution towards Funeral expenses when it is needed.

SEVENTH. All these are available not for Members only, but also for their wives or widows and young children.

EIGHTH. The payment of the subscriptions confers an absolute right to these benefits in all cases of need.
For further information apply to the Secretary Mr. GEORGE LARNER, 28, Paternoster Row E.C.

Educational.

THE LAW SOCIETY.

THE COUNCIL offers for award in JULY NEXT EIGHT STUDENTSHIPS of the annual value of 20l. to 40l. each, tenable on conditions of pursuing under proper supervision Courses of Legal Studies approved by the Council.
For copies of the Regulations apply THE LAW SOCIETY, 103, Chancery Lane, W.C.

EDUCATION.

Parents or Guardians desiring accurate information relative to the CHOICE OF SCHOOLS for BOYS or GIRLS or TUTOR in England or Abroad are invited to call upon or send fully detailed particulars to MESSRS. GABBITS, THRING & CO.,

who for more than thirty years have been closely in touch with the leading Educational Establishments.
Advice, free of charge, is given by Mr. THRING, Nephew of the late Head Master of Uppingham, 26, Sackville Street, London, W.

Situations Vacant.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.

APPOINTMENT OF DEMONSTRATOR IN BOTANY.

The COUNCIL are about to appoint a DEMONSTRATOR in BOTANY. Salary 190l. per annum.
Applications should be made to the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained, not later than FEBRUARY 22, 1908.
W. M. GIBBONS, Registrar.

CITY AND COUNTY BOROUGH OF BELFAST.

The LIBRARY and TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION COMMITTEE invite applications for the position of LECTURER in MATHEMATICS (to specialize in Practical Mathematics) at the MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BELFAST. Salary 140l. per annum.

Particulars of the duties and conditions of appointment may be obtained from the undersigned, with whom applications, on the Special Form for the purpose, must be lodged not later than Noon on WEDNESDAY, February 19, 1908.

Canvassing will be held to disqualify a Candidate.
FRAS. C. FORTH, Principal.
Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast.

HEAD-MASTERSHIP.

SOLIHULL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, WARWICKSHIRE.

The HEAD-MASTERSHIP of this SCHOOL will become VACANT at EASTER.

The Head Master, who must be a Graduate at some University in the United Kingdom, will receive a fixed yearly Stipend of 1900, and in addition a Capitation Grant of 2l. per Boy. There are at present 125 Boys in the School, of whom 40 are Boarders.

The Head Master's Residence, which is free of Rent, Rates, and Taxes, will accommodate 20 Boarders.
There is a further allowance of 180l. a year to meet the expenses of Gas, Coal, Water, &c.

The Assistant Masters are paid by the Governors.
Applications and fifteen copies of recent Testimonials must be forwarded to me on or before FEBRUARY 29, 1908.
A. STANTON, Clerk to the Governors.
Solihull.

WELLS ENDOWED SECONDARY SCHOOL.

Under Board of Education and Local Education Authority.

A VACANCY, through promotion, has occurred in the HEAD-MASTERSHIP of this SCHOOL, and the GOVERNORS invite applications for the post. It is a Pupil-Teacher Centre, and receives County Scholars and Bursars.

Head Master must be a Graduate of a University, and of some experience in organizing and developing the varied work of such a School.

There are excellent Chemical and Physical Laboratories attached. Stipend 1000, and 35l. allowance for a House (in case of demotion of present Master's House as proposed), and a Capitation Grant of 1l. 10s. for Boys, and 1l. for Pupil-Teachers (Boys and Girls). There are at present 83 Boys and 35 Pupil-Teachers.

For Application Forms and further information apply to Mr. W. J. HIPPLEY, Secretary to the Governors of the Blue Schools, Wells, Somerset.

A HEAD MASTER will be REQUIRED NEXT TERM for the HEATH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, HALIFAX.

Salary 450l., with House—Applications, with not more than three (recent) Testimonials, to be sent to Mr. N. B. SPENSER, Chartered Accountant, 1, Harrison Road, Halifax.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, including 15s. 3d.; Foreign, 18s. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications for appointment to the post of ASSISTANT INSPECTOR. The Salary will be 250l. a year, rising by annual increments of 15l. to a maximum of 400l. a year. The person appointed will be under the control of the Chief Inspector (Education), and will be required to give his (or her) whole time to the duties of the Office, and to such other duties as may be entrusted to him (or her), including the inspection of Public Elementary Schools, Evening Schools, and other Educational Institutions. Women are eligible for this appointment.
Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for appointment.

Applications should be made on the Official Form, to be obtained, together with particulars of the appointment, from the Clerk of the London County Council, Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned not later than 11 A.M. on MONDAY, February 17, 1908, accompanied by copies of three Testimonials of recent date.

Candidates applying through the post for the Form of Application should enclose a stamped and addressed envelope, endorsed "Assistant Inspector."

Full particulars of the Council's requirements as to appointments vacant are given in the London County Council Gazette, which is published weekly, and can be obtained from the Council's Publishers, Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W., price (including postage) 15d. an issue, or, for the year, a prepaid subscription of 6s. 6d.

G. L. GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.

Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

January 28, 1908.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL invites applications for the post of HEAD MISTRESS of the CHELSEA SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, HORTENSIA ROAD, CHELSEA, in which will be incorporated the Secondary Girls' School of the South-Western Polytechnic. The School will open in SEPTEMBER, 1908, when there will probably be over 300 Girls.

The Salary attaching to the post will commence at 400l. a year, and will rise by annual increments of 20l. to a maximum of 600l. a year.

Applications should be made on the Official Form, to be obtained, together with particulars of the appointment, from the Clerk of the Council, L.C.C. Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned not later than 11 A.M. on Monday, March 16, 1908, accompanied by copies of three Testimonials of recent date.

If a written application is made for a Form, it must be marked outside "Application for Form for Appointment, Head Mistress, Secondary School," and must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope.

Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for employment.

Full particulars of appointments in the Council's service are given in the London County Council Gazette, which is published weekly, and can be obtained from the Council's Publishers, Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W., price (including postage), 15d. an issue, or, for the year, a prepaid subscription of 6s. 6d.

G. L. GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council.

Education Offices, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

February 5, 1908.

CITY OF LIVERPOOL.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, ALBURTH VALE.

APPOINTMENT OF HEAD MISTRESS.

The LIVERPOOL EDUCATION COMMITTEE invites applications for the appointment of HEAD MISTRESS of the ALBURTH VALE SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, a New School, in which will be incorporated the reception of Pupils in SEPTEMBER NEXT.

The Head Mistress must have had experience in the work of Secondary Schools. The Salary has been fixed at 400l. a year.

Application must be made, on or before FEBRUARY 18, 1908, on Forms which, together with full information as to the appointment, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. LEGGE, Director of Education.

Education Office, 14, Sir Thomas Street, Liverpool.

January 25, 1908.

KENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

SITTINGBOURNE HIGHER EDUCATION SUB-COMMITTEE.

COUNTY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

WANTED, in MAY NEXT, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS for the above-named School, specially qualified to teach Geography and Elementary Mathematics. Scripture or English desirable. Initial Salary 100l. to 110l. per annum, according to qualifications and experience, rising in accordance with the Committee's Scale, by annual increments of 7l. 10s. for the first two years, and then by 5l. to a maximum of 140l. or 150l. Applications must be made on Forms, to be obtained from Mr. E. BRIDGEN, London Road, Sittingbourne, and must be forwarded as early as possible, to Miss L. H. FREEMAN, Head Mistress, County School for Girls, Sittingbourne. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification.

By Order of the Committee.

FRAS. W. CROOK, Secretary.

Caxton House, Westminster, January 24, 1908.

BRISTOL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

FAIRFIELD SECONDARY SCHOOL.

WANTED, at the beginning of next Term, a FORM MASTER, with special qualifications in Mathematics; one who will take part in the corporate life of the School. Salary 130l. per annum, with annual increments of 10l. to 170l. per annum. In calculating the initial Salary, credit will be given for half-length service in a Secondary School.—Forms of Application, which must be returned on or before THURSDAY, February 13, 1908, may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to THE SECRETARY, Education Office, Guildhall, Bristol.
January 22, 1908.

A SPECIAL BOOK SALESMAN WANTED.

We desire to secure the services of a Man of known ability and standing in this particular field, with a view to introducing a NEW WORK of the highest class. The Commission will run to about 72 per cent. and the Publication is one of special interest to our leading Families. Correspondence desired only from Men who can interview this class.—Address A. Z., care of George Radford, 5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Situations Wanted.

MR. S. A. VIRGO, for past ten years Country Representative to Messrs. Holder & Stoughton, having severed his connexion with that Firm, is desirous of NEW APPOINTMENT. Good connexion. Excellent Testimonials.—Address 94, Barnstead Road, Beckenham.

SECRETARY (LADY) desires POST. Used to work of large Association. Can Organize. Good Public Speaker.—Box 1343, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

TO NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN.—A LITERARY EXPERT desires a position as LIBRARIAN-SECRETARY. Fully qualified Cataloguer. Upwards of 25 Years' experience in the arrangement of Libraries, &c., or as Librarian to a Public Institution.—Box 1344, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Miscellaneous.

PRIVATE TOURS FOR GENTLEWOMEN.—SUNNY ITALY, FEBRUARY 28, One Month. Rome, Naples, Capri, Sorrento, Pompeii, Florence, Venice, Milan, Genoa. References exchanged.—Miss BISHOP, 27, St. George's Road, Kilburn.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—EDITOR of established Publications is willing to TRAIN TWO well-educated YOUNG GENTLEMEN with Journalistic capabilities. Premium required; part to be returned in Salary. References required and given. Comfortable Offices in centre of Journalistic World.—Address letters only Box 54, care of Messrs. R. F. White & Son, 23, Fleet Street, E.C.

TO PUBLISHERS.—NOTED AUTHOR, in urgent difficulty re Foreclosed Mortgage, wants 2,000. IMMEDIATE CASH. Would give MSS. of Two Long Stories and next Two Years' Work, or come to any other arrangement. Only bona fide replies considered.—Address, Box 1343, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, London, E.C.

TO BOOKSELLERS.—An exceptional opportunity occurs for ACQUIRING a high-class BOOKSELLING BUSINESS, situated in the centre of London. Modern premises in prominent position. Rent 500. Lease 16 years unexpired. Turnover about 8,000. per annum. Lease and goodwill 600. Stock and Fittings at valuation. Further particulars of FRANCIS NICHOLLS, WHITE & CO., 14, Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C., Chartered Accountants.

MR. P. EVANS LEWIN, F.R.C.I., late of the Port Elizabeth (Cape Colony) and Woolwich Public Libraries, is prepared to CATALOGUE, CLASSIFY, and RE-ARRANGE COLONIAL or other LIBRARIES. Special Bibliographies, Library Association Certificates and good Testimonials.—2, Castle Road, Bedford.

LITERARY RESEARCH undertaken at the British Museum and elsewhere on moderate terms. Excellent Testimonials.—A. B., Box 1062, Athenæum Press, 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

TRAINING FOR PRIVATE SECRETARIAL WORK AND INDEXING.

Secretarial Bureau: 32A, CONDUIT ST., BOND ST., LONDON, W. Founded 1890. Telephone: 2425 GERARD.

MISS PETHERBRIDGE (Nat. Sci. Tripos). Employed by the India Office as Indexer of the East India Company's Records: Dutch and Portuguese Translator. The Drapers' Company's Records Catalogued and Arranged. Indexer of The Records of the County Borough of Cardiff; The Warrington Town Records; The Blue Books of the Royal Commission on London Traffic; The Supply of Food in Time of War, Motor Cars, Canals and Waterways; The Minutes of the Education Committee of the Somerset County Council.

MISS PETHERBRIDGE trains from Three to Six Pupils every year for Private Secretarial, and Special Indexing Work. The training is one of Apprenticeship, Pupils starting as Junior Members of the Staff and working up through all the Branches. It is practical, on actual work, each Pupils being individually coached. The training consists of Indexing—which includes Research Work and Precise Writing—Short-hand, Typewriting, and Business Training.

THE TECHNIQUE OF INDEXING. By MARY PETHERBRIDGE. 5s. 3d. post free.

ARUNDEL CHROMOS.—Large number in Stock. Many rare ones. Send stamp for this Month's List (giving size and shape of each).—SAINT JUDE'S DEPOT, Birmingham.

Type-Writers, &c.

TYPE-WRITING, 9d. per 1,000 words. All kinds of MSS., Stories, Plays, Novels, &c., accurately TYPED. Clear Carbon Copies, 3d. per 1,000. References given. Address, Oxford Higher Local.—M. KING, 24, Forest Road, Kew Gardens, S.W.

TYPE-WRITING.—NOVELS, PLAYS, SERMONS, and other MSS. Accurate work. Short Articles by return of post. Carbon Copies. Duplicating Circulars, &c. Legal and General Copying.—For terms apply H. T. HOW, 43, Page Street, Westminster, S.W.

TYPE-WRITING undertaken by highly educated Women (Classical Tripos); Cambridge Higher Local; Modern Languages. Research, Revision, Translation, Short-hand, Dictation Room.—THE CAMBRIDGE TYPE-WRITING AGENCY, 10, Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.

AUTHORS' MSS., NOVELS, STORIES, PLAYS. ESSAYS TYPE-WRITTEN with complete accuracy, 9d. per 1,000 words. Clear Carbon Copies guaranteed. References to well-known Writers.—M. STUART, Allendale, Kimberley Road, Harrow.

TYPE-WRITING.—The WEST KENSINGTON

OFFICES. Authors' MSS., Translations, &c. Legal and General Copying. Circulars, &c. Duplicating. Term references given. Established Fifteen years.—SIKES & SIKES, 225, Hammersmith Road, W. (Private Address: 13, Wolverton Gardens, Hammersmith.)

TYPE-WRITER.—PLAYS and MSS. of every description. Carbon and other Duplicate or Manifold Copies. Miss E. M. TIGAR, 64, Maitland Park Road, Haverstock Hill, N.W. Established 1884.

Catalogues.**GLAISHER'S REMAINDER BOOK CATALOGUE**

FEBRUARY SUPPLEMENT NOW READY. Comprising all most recent purchases in PUBLISHERS' REMAINDER STOCK. Books in NEW condition, at REDUCED Prices. WILLIAM GLAISHER, Remainder and Discount Bookseller, 265, High Holborn, London.

WOODCOCK'S EARLY BOOKS, MSS., &c. LEIGHTON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. Containing 1,250 Facsimiles.

Thick 8vo, art cloth, 25s.; half-morocco, 30s. Part XIII. Cal-Chrys, with 164 Facsimiles, including Berners's Froissart, Cambridge Bindings, Caxton, 1516, Cepio, 1477, and a large collection of Early Chronicles. (Now ready. Price 2s.)

J. & J. LEIGHTON, 40, Brewer Street, Golden Square, London, W.

ANCIENT AND MODERN COINS.—Collectors and Antiquaries are invited to apply to SPINK & SON, Limited, for Specimen Copy (gratis) of their NUMISMATIC CIRCULAR. The finest Greek, Roman, and English Coins on View and for sale at Moderate Prices.—SPINK & SON, Limited, Experts, Valuers, and Cataloguers, 16, 17, and 18, Piccadilly, London, W. Established upwards of a Century.

MAGGS BROS.

109, Strand, London, W.C. DEALERS IN RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS, PRINTS, AND AUTOGRAPHS. CATALOGUES sent post free to all parts of the World. Export Orders solicited. Telegraphic and Cable Address: "Bibliolite, London."—Telephone "Gerard 494."

MUDIE'S LIBRARY have always on view in their spacious Showrooms a large and varied Stock of Books suitable for Presents or for Private Libraries. If unable to call, write for MONTHLY CATALOGUES, sent free to any Address by MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, Ltd., 29-34, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.

BERTRAM DOBELL

SECOND-HAND BOOKSELLER and PUBLISHER, 77, Charing Cross Road, London, W.C. A large Stock of old and Rare Books in English Literature, including Poetry and the Drama, Shakespeareana—First Editions of Famous Authors—Manuscripts—Illustrated Books, &c. CATALOGUES free on application.

BOOKS.—ALL OUT-OF-PRINT and RARE

BOOKS on any subject SUPPLIED. The most expert Book-binder and repairer. Please ask for Catalogue. I make a special feature of exchanging any Suitable Books for others selected from my various Lists. Special List of 2,000 Books I particularly want post free.—EDW. BAKER'S Great Bookshop, 14-16, John Bright Street, Birmingham. Oscar Wilde's Poems, 21s. for 10s. 6d.; Ballad of Reading Gaol, 5s. Who's Who, 2 vols. 1907, 11s. net, for 5s.

CATALOGUE No. 48.—Drawings of the Early English School—Turner's Liber Studiorum, and other Engravings after Turner—Engravings by Turner, E. Palmer, Whistler—Japanese Colour-Prints—Fine Art Books—Works by Ruskin—Post free. Sixpence.—WM. WARD, 2, Church Terrace, Richmond, Surrey.

JUST ISSUED.

CATALOGUE (No. 235)

RARE BOOKS ON TOPOGRAPHY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, HERALDRY, FOREIGN VOYAGES AND TRAVELS, NATURAL HISTORY.

MAGGS BROS.

Dealers in Fine and Rare Books, Prints and Autographs 109, STRAND, LONDON, W.C. Other CLASSIFIED CATALOGUES (many illustrated) are current and will be sent post free on application.

READERS AND COLLECTORS should write for J. BALDWIN'S MONTHLY CATALOGUE OF SECOND-HAND BOOKS, sent free on application. Genuine bargains in First Editions and Scarce Items. in all the Branches of Literature. No fancy prices.—Address 14, Osborne Road, Leyton, Essex.

RAYSON'S BOOK COMPENDIUM.

Contains Books of varied Character to suit all tastes. Includes many from the dispersed Libraries of the late Lord Brampton, Lord and Lady Warwick and other eminent previous Owners. No. 1 now ready, post free to applicants. R. RAYSON Book Reporter, 80, High Road, Chiswick, W. Books on Special Subjects quickly reported.

Authors' Agents.**THE AUTHOR'S AGENCY.**—Established 1879.

The interests of Authors capably represented. Agreements for Publishing arranged. MSS. placed with Publishers.—Terms and Testimonials on application to Mr. A. M. BURGESS, 24, Paternoster Row.

MR. GEORGE LARNER, Accountant and

Licensed Valuer, the Bookselling, Publishing, Newspaper, Printing, and Stationery Trades. Partnerships Arranged. Balance Sheets and Trading Accounts Prepared and Audited. All Business carried out under Mr. Larners' personal supervision.—23, 25, and 26, Paternoster Row, E.C., Secretary to the Booksellers' Provident Institution.

Printers.

ATHENÆUM PRESS.—JOHN EDWARD FRANKLIN, Printer of the *Athenæum* and *Quarterly Review*, is prepared to SUBMIT ESTIMATES for all kinds of BOOK, NEWS, and PERIODICAL PRINTING.—13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

Sales by Auction.**Books and Manuscripts.****MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE**

will SELL by AUCTION at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on TUESDAY, February 11, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS, comprising the Property of Mrs. H. S. CARGRE; the Library of Mrs. WESLEY, deceased, 156, Holland Park Avenue; the Property of H. SANDFORD CLAY, Esq., Macleanfield; the Property of A. H. MILLER, Esq., Hordsham; the Property of R. PELTON, Esq., Tunbridge Wells; a Portion of the Library of H. BUSHBY, Esq., Wormleybury, Broxbourne, Herts, and other Properties, including Yale Press Publications, Illustrated French Works—Angling Books—Hearne's Works, 96 vols., many of which are on Large Paper—First Editions of Massinger's Plays—Transactions of the Zoological Society, 7 vols.—Gould's Birds of Asia, 4 vols.—Tracts—Holbein Society's Facsimile Reprints—13 vols.—Historical and Classical Works—Poetry—Topography—Arabian Nights and Supplemental Nights, 16 vols., 1888-96—Large Paper Copies of Modern Works—Whitaker's London, and Thackeray's *Hall, Southampton*, and by Whittaker, 1816—First Editions of the Writings of R. W. Emerson, O. W. Holmes, J. G. Whittier, J. R. Lowell, N. Hawthorne, H. W. Longfellow, and Walt Whitman—The Corsair, with Contributions by W. M. Thackeray, Fuchs de Historia Stirpium, 1845, &c.—an Original Autograph Manuscript of Robert Southey—Stuart Manuscripts—Documents and Letters—Roxburghe Club Publications, &c.

May be viewed. Catalogues may be had.

The Library of H. C. BRUNNING, Esq., deceased, late of Hove, Brighton, and the Stock Exchange, London.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE

will SELL by AUCTION at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, February 17, at 1 o'clock precisely, BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS, comprising the Property of the late Miss CAROLINE EVERARD, Laverham, and the Library of H. C. BRUNNING, Esq., deceased, late of Hove, Brighton, and the Stock Exchange, London, and other Properties, including Natural History Books—First Editions of the Works of Pickwick, Scott, Rogers, &c.—Boydell's Shakespeare Prints, 1800—Books Illustrated by Thomas Bewick—Dickens's Pickwick Papers, with extra Plates, 1837-41, Fontaine, Contes, 2 vols. (Fermien Genoux Edition, 1782)—Books illustrated by Eisen and other celebrated French Artists—a fine collection of Modern Art Books—a few Volumes in Special Bindings executed by the Guild of Women Binders, &c.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

Terra-Cotta and other Antiquities.**MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE**

will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on TUESDAY, February 18, at 1 o'clock precisely, ANTIQUITIES, CHINA, and COINS in Gold and Silver, in Ancient Glass—Terra-Cotta Figurines and Vases—Gold Ornaments—various Objects in Bronze, Silver, Bone, &c.—Bead Necklaces, discovered in Excavations at Kertch—a few Pieces of Oriental Porcelain—Roman Lampas in Bronze and Terra-Cotta, &c.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

The valuable Collection of Greek Coins, the Property of FREDERIC ANDREW INDERWICK, Esq., K.C. deceased.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE

will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on THURSDAY, February 27, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, GREEK COINS in Gold and Silver, of Italy, Sicily, Greece, &c.; ROMAN COINS of Consular and Imperial Issues, in Gold, Silver, and Bronze; ANCIENT BRITISH and ENGLISH COINS in Gold, Silver, and Bronze; ANGLO-SAXON and FOREIGN COINS, Coin Cabinets, Books, &c., the Property of the Herr R. N. of Hamburg, and of the late FREDERIC ANDREW INDERWICK, Esq., deceased. Also a COLLECTION of GREEK, ROMAN, and ENGLISH COINS, Tradesmen's Tokens and Town Tokens of the Seventeenth Century, formed by Dr. G. C. WILLIAMSON, F.R.S.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had. Illustrated Copies, 1s. each post free.

Valuable Miscellaneous Books, including the Modern Library of a Gentleman.

MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will SELL by

AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, February 12, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS as above, including Birch's London Churches of the Seventeenth Century—Hutchins's History of Dorset, 4 vols.—Staffordshire Historical Collections, 17 vols.—Violet-le-Duc, Dictionnaire Raisonné de l'Architecture, 10 vols.—and other Antiquarian Topographical and Architectural Books—Library Edition of Ruskin, 22 vols., handsomely bound—The Border Warbler, 4 vols. and other Sets of the Novellists—Carlyle's Works, best Library Edition, 34 vols.—Standard Historical Works and Memoirs.—The Writings of Symonds, Swinburne, Stevenson and other Modern Authors—Booth's Rough Notes on British Birds, 3 vols.—Elliott's Family of Hornbills—Annales de la Société Entomologique, 52 vols., 1834-1901—Zoological Society's Journal, 35 vols., 1831-1903—Telegraph and Electrical Engineers' Journal, 29 vols., 1872-1907—and other Natural History and Scientific Books—Encyclopædia Britannica, 9 vols.—American Cyclopædia, 10 vols.—The Century Dictionary, 6 vols.—Punch, 100 vols., &c.

To be viewed and Catalogues had.

Valuable Books, including the Reference Library of the late W. DIGBY Esq., C.I.E. Editor of India.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL

by AUCTION at their House, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, February 12, and Following Day, at 10 minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, the LIBRARY of the late W. DIGBY, Esq., C.I.E., and other Properties, including a large and important Collection of Works relating to India and British India Administration—Hansard's Parliamentary Debates to date—the latest Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica—a small Collection of Books of Wordsworthian Interest from the Royal Mount Sale in 1891, including Wordsworth's Copy of Keats's *Endymion*, earliest issue, in boards uncut—Keats's *Lamia* and *Fielding's Voyage to Lisbon* in the same state—many interesting Presentation Copies—Manuscripts and Autograph Letters of Eminent Authors—American rare Pamphlets by Nicholas Breton and the Early Dramatists—Books illustrated by Rowlandson and Cruikshank—Books of Costume with Coloured Plates—Library Sets of Standard Authors and other valuable and interesting Items.

Catalogues may be had.

The Scientific and Natural History Libraries of the late Prof. STEWART and others.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will OFFER for SALE on TUESDAY, February 11, at half-past 12 o'clock, the above, which will include the Ray Society's Works—the Journals of various Scientific Societies—Seebohm's Classification of Birds—Proceedings of the Royal Society—Transactions of the Linnean Society—Portfolio of Prints and Etchings; also Reichenbachia, First and Second Series—Lindonia, Parts 1 to 69, &c.

Catalogues on application to the AUCTIONEER, 38, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

Curiosities.

TUESDAY, February 11, at half-past 12 o'clock.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will OFFER at his Rooms, 38, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C. Rare and interesting BRONZES from BENIN—a unique Collection of Pipes, Medicine Horns, &c., from Balli, W. Africa—Beakers, Goblets, &c., from Uganda—Knives and Weapons from the Congo—Old Carved Wood, Painted Mask, Bismarck Archipelago—Carved Wood Paddles, &c. Also a Collection of Baxter Prints—Chinese and Japanese Bronzes, Cloisonné, &c.—and a great Variety of Curios from all Parts.

On view day prior 10 to 5 and morning of Sale. Catalogues on application.

Sales of Miscellaneous Property.

MR. J. C. STEVENS begs to announce that SALES are held EVERY FRIDAY, at his Rooms, 38, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C. for the disposal of MICROSCOPES, SLIDES, and OBJECTIVES—Telescopes—Theodolites—Levels—Spectroscopic and Scientific Instruments—Cameras, Lenses, and all kinds of Photographic Apparatus—Optical Lanterns, with Slides and all Accessories in great variety by Best Makers—Household Furniture—Jewellery—and other Miscellaneous Property.

On view Thursday 2 to 5 and morning of Sale.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice that they will hold the following SALES by AUCTION at their Great Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square, the Sales commencing at 1 o'clock precisely—

On WEDNESDAY, February 12, ENGRAVINGS AND ETCHINGS.

On THURSDAY, February 13, OLD ENGLISH SILVER PLATE from various Sources.

On FRIDAY, February 14, PORCELAIN, DECORATIVE FURNITURE, and TAPESTRY from various Sources.

On SATURDAY, February 15, and MONDAY, February 17, the COLLECTION of PICTURES and DRAWINGS of the late CHARLES A. D. HALFORD, Esq.

Magazines, &c.

CONTEMPORARY REVIEW, FEBRUARY, 2s. 6d.

TARIFF REFORM METHODS. By Unionist.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION. By the Bishop of Southwark.

THE COMING EDUCATION BILL. By Sir George White, M.P.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS AND THE BELONGINGLESS POOR. By Edith Sellers.

THE LOVE OF LIBERTY AND THE LOVE OF TRUTH. By P. T. Forsyth, D.D.

THE GROWTH OF THE WORLD. By the late Sir Spencer Walpole.

BELGIUM OPINION ON THE CONGO QUESTION. By Georges Lorand.

THE LIMITS OF DIRECT TAXATION. By Hilaire Belloc.

THE FAIR COMPLEXION. By Frederick Boyle.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN CHINA: a Report. By F. W. Fox, Prof. Alexander Macalister, and Sir Alexander Simpson.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS. By Dr. E. T. Dillon.

LITERARY SUPPLEMENT: Mr. Scott Lidgett on the Christian Religion; Dr. A. M. Fairbairn.

REVIEWS.

London: HORACE MARSHALL & SON.

THE BUILDER (founded 1842), 4, Catherine Street, London, W.C., FEBRUARY 8th, contains:—

THE DESIGNS FOR THE LONDON COUNTY HALL.

AQUEDUCTS OF ANCIENT ROME.—V.

INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS: Addresses to Students.

THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME.

NOTES FROM SCOTLAND.

REINFORCED CONCRETE BEAM FORMULE (Student's Catalogue).

ILLUSTRATIONS:

THE SELECTED DESIGN FOR THE LONDON COUNTY HALL (Elevations, Section, and Plans);

RENAISSANCE AND MODERN CHURCHES OF PARIS II. Val de Grâce;

REMAINS OF AQUEDUCTS OF ANCIENT ROME (2 plates).

From Offices as above (4d., by post 4½d.), at Railway Bookstalls, Bookshops, and of all Newsagents.

ELEVENTH EDITION NOW READY.

Price Two Shillings net.

CELESTIAL MOTIONS: a Handy Book of

Astronomy. Eleventh Edition. With 5 Plates. By W. T. LYNN, B.A., F.R.A.S.

"Well known as one of our best introductions to astronomy."—*Guardian*.

London:

SAMUEL BAGSTER & SONS, LIMITED, 15, Paternoster Row.

SECOND EDITION NOW READY, price One Shilling.

BRIEF LESSONS ON THE PARABLES AND

MIRACLES OF OUR LORD. With an Appendix on the

Names of the Apostles and 4 Maps. By W. T. LYNN, B.A., F.R.A.S.

Associate of King's College, London.

"That praiseworthy little book."—*Guardian*, August 22, 1906.

London:

SAMUEL BAGSTER & SONS, LIMITED, 15, Paternoster Row.

FROM MESSRS. DENT'S LIST.

ST. CATHERINE OF SIENA. By Edmund G. Gardner, Author

of 'Dukes and Poets in Ferrara,' 'The Story of Florence,' &c. With an Appendix containing some hitherto Unpublished Letters of St. Catherine. A Study in the Italian Religion, Literature, and History of the Fourteenth Century. Illustrated in Photogravure, 18s. net.

"St. Catherine has been the theme of a good many recent books.....But the most elaborate and comprehensive biography is that of Mr. Edmund G. Gardner, who writes with obvious sympathy and with a full knowledge of all the materials.....An interesting book."—*Daily Telegraph*.

"No better interpretation either of the character of St. Catherine or the great part which she played in Italy in the dramatic century in which her lot was cast has ever appeared in the English language."—*Standard*.

THE OLD VENETIAN PALACES AND OLD VENETIAN FOLK.

By THOMAS OKEY, Author of 'Venice and its Story' (now in its Third Edition). 50 Illustrations in Colour, and many in Line by TREVOR HADDON, R.B.A., and several reproductions from the Works of JOHN RUSKIN, 4to, cloth, 11. 1s. net.

"A volume of quite exceptional charm and interest.....Mr. Haddon's illustrations are very beautiful; he has caught the true inwardness of Venetian scenery.....Certainly a book to possess."—*Guardian*.

"Lovers of Venice and students of her ancient architecture will wisely pack in their bags against their next visit Mr. Okey's volume."—*Outlook*.

THE OLD SILVER SACRAMENTAL VESSELS OF FOREIGN

PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN ENGLAND. By E. ALFRED JONES, Author of 'A Catalogue of the Royal Plate at Windsor Castle,' 'Old English Gold Plate,' &c. Illustrated by 4 Photogravures and 18 Half-Tone Illustrations. Royal 4to, 11. 1s. net.

"An excellent book, forming a permanent record of charming and valuable works of art."—*Morning Post*.

FLOWER GROUPING IN ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND IRISH

GARDENS. Text by ROSE KINGSLEY, "E.V.B.," the Hon. EMILY LAWLESS, WALTER P. WRIGHT, F. GALSWORTHY, W. RICHMOND POWELL, &c. 56 Illustrations in Colour and Notes by MARGARET WATERFIELD. Square crown 4to, 11. 1s. net.

"A very handsome volume, finely illustrated with picturings of what has been done in many gardens of the United Kingdom. Miss Waterfield has had the help of able contributors, and has given garden-lovers not only a book, but an ideal, nay, many ideals."—*Spectator*.

"Miss Waterfield has had the passport of talent through many of the most beautiful and famous gardens in the three kingdoms, and has put their attractions on record with a grace and fidelity that lack little of the original, save the perfume and the sunshine."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

*. A Companion Volume to 'GARDEN COLOUR,' now in its FOURTH EDITION.

JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD, THE OLD CHEVALIER. By

MARTIN HAILE, Author of 'Mary of Modena, Queen of James II.' Illustrated in Photogravure, 16s. net.

"Martin Haile has written a scholarly book, beautifully designed, beautifully illustrated, equipped with references so thorough as to supersede the need of a bibliography, and produced in such a way as to prepossess the reader strongly in its favour."—*Nation*.

"Mr. Haile is to be cordially congratulated. His monograph, beautifully produced and illustrated, represents an honest, painstaking, and distinguished piece of work.....In the future, whenever Stuart and Orange periods are under consideration, Mr. Haile's estimate will have to be reckoned with.....His well-written and picturesque study will be read and discussed by those responsible for a just view of history for years to come."—*Daily Telegraph*.

*. This Volume forms a sequel to the same Author's 'MARY OF MODENA, QUEEN OF JAMES II.'

CITIES OF ITALY. By Arthur Symons. A Collection of Essays

dealing with Rome, the Improvement of Rome, Venice, the Waters of Venice, Naples, Ravenna, Pisa, Siena, Verona, Bologna, Bergamo, Lorenzo Lotto, Brescia, and Roumanino; and 'On a Rembrandt in Milan.' Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d. net.

"The author has many gifts which give his essays distinction and charm."—*Daily Telegraph*.

"Mr. Symons is always picturesque, and his book is a delightful record of pleasant hours in a sunny land."—*Manchester Guardian*.

SIR GEORGE GREY: Pioneer

of Empire in Southern Lands. By Prof. G. C. HENDERSON, M.A., of Adelaide University. With numerous Portraits, Illustrations, and Maps. Cloth, 12s. 6d. net.

[Prospectus post free.]

"A remarkable book about a remarkable man."—*Daily News*.

"A valuable contribution to the history of the British Empire."—*Athenæum*.

"Prof. Henderson's remarkably able study of a distinguished man might serve as a model to future biographies."—*Daily Telegraph*.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By

HENRY BRYAN BINNS, Author of 'A Life of Walt Whitman.' With many Portraits and other Illustrations, crown 8vo, cloth, 4s. 6d. net. (New Volume in 'The Temple Biographies'.)

"An uncommonly able study of a strange and in some ways still puzzling personality, and English readers should be very grateful to one of their own nation for such a picture of a very great man."—*Tribune*.

"A careful and interesting study of President Lincoln. He tells us more than the ordinary biographer of the intimate personal life."—*Westminster Gazette*.

Please write for CATALOGUE and PROSPECTUSES of above Books post free on application.

J. M. DENT & CO. Aldine House, 29 and 30, Bedford Street, London, W.C.

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., LTD.

A SELECTION FROM SPRING LIST.

THE PEOPLE OF THE POLAR NORTH.

A Record by KNUD RASMUSSEN. Compiled from the Danish Originals, and Edited by G. HERRING. With 150 Illustrations in Colour and Black and White. By Count HARALD MOLTKE. Super-royal 8vo, price 21s. net.

THE SAVIOUR OF THE WORLD.

Vol. I. The Holy Infancy. By CHARLOTTE M. MASON. Fcap. 8vo, cloth, illustrated, price 3s. 6d. net.

A SKETCH OF ANGLO-INDIAN LITERATURE.

By EDWARD FARLEY OATEN, B.A. LL.B. (Cantab.). The 1907 Cambridge University Le Bas Essay. Crown 8vo, price 5s. net.

THE INNER MAN.

Studies in Essential Bible Truth. By ALLEN B. WOODWARD. Crown 8vo, cloth, price 5s. net.

Containing a critical investigation of the spiritual element in man's constitution, the book affords a concise view of the most interesting and vital problems in theology.

SIR LEWIS MORRIS'S COMPLETE WORKS.

Final Edition. Containing Additional Poems and Emendations, passed for press only a few days before the Author's death. Demy 8vo, price 6s.

POEMS OF LOVE AND DEATH.

By LADY LINDSAY, Author of 'The Prayer of St. Scholastica,' 'From a Venetian Balcony,' 'Godfrey's Quest,' &c. Fcap. 8vo, cloth gilt, price 3s. 6d. net.

Lady.—"Veritable gems, perfect alike in thought and technique..... is written with classic grace and dignity.....The little volume will be bought and read and treasured by all lovers of true poetry, and will most certainly enhance its author's already high reputation—place her, in fact, among the foremost of living women poets."

NEW EDITION.

THE DISCIPLES.

By H. E. HAMILTON KING. Post 8vo, cloth, price 1s. 6d. net; leather, 2s. net. [Dryden Library.]

LADY LINDSAY'S SELECTED POEMS.

Post 8vo, cloth, price 1s. 6d. net; leather, 2s. net. [Dryden Library.]

HISTORY OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE, AT THE CLOSE OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

By JOHANNES JANSSEN. Translated by A. M. CHRISTIE. Now ready, Vols. XI. and XII. Demy 8vo, price 25s. per two volumes.

NOW READY.

SOCIETY SIN AND THE SAVIOUR.

Eight Addresses by Father BERNARD VAUGHAN, Author of 'The Sins of Society.' Crown 8vo, cloth, price 5s.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC SERIES.

THE EVOLUTION OF MODERN PHYSICS.

By LUCIEN POINCARÉ. Crown 8vo, price 5s.

Scotsman.—"Many books of this kind have been written, but few indeed, if any, which put this complex, many-sided matter with equal precision and sound learning. The volume cannot but prove highly serviceable to readers who wish a quick and reliable introduction to a special knowledge of the recent advancement in natural science."

THE EVOLUTION OF FORCES.

By Dr. GUSTAVE LE BON. Crown 8vo, price 5s.

An original work on the nature of energy, specially written for the International Scientific Series, by the Author of 'L'Évolution de la Matière.'

INTRODUCTION TO THE SCIENCE OF ELECTRICITY.

Lectures by BRUNO KOLBE, Chief Science Master at St. Anna's School, St. Petersburg. Edited and Revised by the Author for publication in England. Authorized Translation by JOSEPH SKELLON, formerly Master at Beaumont College, Old Windsor. With 76 Illustrations. Demy 8vo, price 10s. 6d. net.

THE INTERNATIONAL CATHOLIC LIBRARY.

NEW VOLUMES.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, THE RENAISSANCE AND PROTESTANTISM.

By ALFRED BAUDRILLART, Rector of the Catholic Institute of Paris. Translated by Mrs. PHILIP GIBBS. Price 7s. 6d.

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPES.

By Mgr. L. DUCHESNE, D.D. Authorized Translation by A. H. MATHEW. Price 7s. 6d. net.

MILITARY.—NOW READY.

CLAUSEWITZ ON WAR.

Translated from the German of Gen. CARL VON CLAUSEWITZ by Col. J. J. GRAHAM. New Edition, Revised by Col. L. M. MAUDE, C.B. 3 vols. demy 8vo, price 21s. net.

THE CAMPAIGN OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

By Capt. H. H. SARGENT. 3 vols. large crown 8vo, price 21s. net.

WHAT TO KNOW FOR 'C' EXAM.

By Capt. J. C. HARDING NEWMAN. Illustrated. Fcap. 8vo, price 3s. 6d. net.

United Service Magazine.—"It would be difficult to exaggerate the merits of this excellent little work, which is far more than a mere aid to passing in 'C'; it is a genuine guide to knowledge within the limits of the subjects specified. The student will find that he is not only given the information he requires, but also taught how to set about employing it to the best advantage when it has been obtained."

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., LTD., Dryden House, Gerrard Street, W.

CHATTO & WINDUS.

JUST READY.

THE RHINE.

By H. J. MACKINDER,

Sometime Reader in Geography in the University of Oxford; Director of the London School of Economics, &c.
Fully Illustrated after Water Colours by Mrs. JAMES JARDINE, with 2 Folding Maps in Colour, and Index.

Large fcap. 4to (9 by 6½ in.), gilt top, 20s. net.

[Prospectus upon application.]

Mr. Mackinder has made a life-long study of the Rhine Valley and its history. No such authoritative or readable work has hitherto appeared upon the great River: the course of which—whether as "Priest Street," the great European trans-continental trade route, or as the determining factor in many an international struggle—has more deeply and more consistently influenced European history than any other force, natural or human.

PHOTO-RELIEFS.

Among the various recent advances in photography, few, if any, are more striking than that whereby—as perfected by the well-known firm of GIACOMO BROGI—a flat surface offers to the beholder the illusion of a modelling in relief. Printed in the colours of the original Della Robbias, and other subjects, these **Photo-Reliefs** are confidently recommended to the attention of all lovers of Italian Art, other than the purely graphic.

The sole English agency for the large coloured **Photo-Reliefs** of Giacomo Brogi is vested in Messrs. CHATTO & WINDUS, who will have the first subjects ready early in March. In the meantime, Messrs. CHATTO & WINDUS will be happy to send their complete illustrated Prospectus post free upon application.

THE BOOK OF ELIZABETHAN VERSE. Chosen and Edited, with Notes, Index of Authors, Biographical Index of Authors, and Index of First Lines, by WILLIAM STANLEY BRAITHWAITE. The Title with Vignette Woodcut Reproduction of a View of Whitehall Palace in 1590; the Frontispiece a Photogravure Reproduction after the Charming Plate 'Cupid Seated on Clouds,' engraved by W. S. REYNOLDS after W. OWEN. Pp. 850, small crown 8vo, cloth, gilt top, 6s. net.

Also in whole vellum, with Indian Proof of Frontispiece, 12s. 6d. net.

The binding design has been specially reproduced from one of the finest examples of the period, sometime in the Old Royal Collection, now preserved in the British Museum.

Among the many anthologies now before the public, few, if any, have been prepared with more competence or scholarly care. Exclusive of the seventy-five anonymous items, the work of 106 Elizabethan authors is here collected in their finest pieces, many of which appear in no other anthology. With scarcely an exception, the 675 items have been gathered direct from the pages of the authors quoted.

BRIDGE CATECHISM. By R. H. BRYDGES, Author of 'Scientific Whist Cards.' Cloth, 2s. 6d. net.

"Every point from Alpha to Omega is taken up, and dealt with carefully. Our author follows the Euclidian method, 'line upon line, precept upon precept.'—*Queen*."Fortified by this book no one will have any excuse in the future for pleading ignorance of the 'laws' as settled by the Portland and Turf Clubs."—*Daily Chronicle*."Contains sound advice and direction given in the most lucid form."—*Scotman*."The form in which the instruction is cast makes the book entertaining as well as instructive."—*Glasgow Herald*.

NEW SIX-SHILLING NOVELS JUST READY.

THE MARQUIS AND PAMELA. By E. H. COOPER, Author of 'Mr. Blake of Newmarket.'

WITHTYFORD: a Sporting Romance of Exmoor. By ARTHUR O. FISHER. With Coloured Frontispiece by G. D. ARMOUR,

4 Illustrations in Sepia, and 1 in Black and White by R. H. BUXTON.

"It throbs with the veritable atmosphere of the moor... written by one whose knowledge, like his enthusiasm, is of the best. A capital sporting novel."—*Field*."A breezy story of love and hunting on Exmoor, full of life and actuality."—*Evening Standard*.

THE LIFE OF THE FIELDS (including the **PAGEANT OF SUMMER**). By RICHARD JEFFERIES. With 12 Reproductions after Water-Colours by M. U. CLARKE, and Picture End-Papers. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

[Published.]

THE COURT OF THE TUILERIES, 1852-1870. Its Ceremonial, Splendour, Follies, Lapses, and Downfall; with Impressions of its Chief Personages. By LE PETIT HOMME ROUGE. Demy 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d. net.

[Second Impression.]

"The writer is so accurate and so well informed that his book makes serious claim to be treated as history. It undoubtedly contains almost the first accurate collected statement on many of the most important international events of the period between 1852 and 1870."—*Athenæum*.

THE SULTAN AND HIS SUBJECTS. By RICHARD DAVEY. New and Revised Edition. With Photogravure Portrait. Demy 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d. net.

"Did I want to visit the East," quoth the Baron, 'I would take my Davey—I mean I should take my Richard Davey with me,' represented by 'The Sultan and his Subjects,' the Sultan now having become one of Mr. Davey's subjects."—*Punch*.

JULIE DE LESPINASSE. By the MARQUIS DE SEGUR. Authorized English Version. With Photogravure Frontispiece, from the only authentic Portrait of MADEMOISELLE DE LESPINASSE by CARMONTELLE. Demy 8vo, art linen, gilt top, 7s. 6d. net.

"One of the most enthralling and touching books that have been published of late years."—*Spectator*.

THE OPEN AIR. By RICHARD JEFFERIES. With 12 Reproductions after Water-Colours by RUTH DOLLMAN and Picture End-Papers. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

[Shortly.]

MOLIERE: a Biography. By H. C. CHATFIELD-TAYLOR. With Index, Bibliography, and 10 Illustrations specially drawn by JOB. Royal 8vo, buckram, gilt top, 10s. 6d. net.

"Mr. Chatfield-Taylor... is to be congratulated upon a thoroughly workmanlike and eminently readable presentation of Molière... engagingly interesting."—*Daily Telegraph*.

THE CURSE OF THE ROMANOVES: a Study of the Reigns of Tsars Paul I. and Alexander I. of Russia, 1796-1825. By ANGELO S. RAPPOPORT, M.A. Ph.D., Author of 'A History of Russia,' and other Works. With Colotype Frontispiece and many other Illustrations. Demy 8vo, cloth, 18s. net.

"An able summary... the facts are very clearly and effectively set out, and the portraiture shows traces of the writer's grasp of the detail available from literary sources."—*Globe*.

"As exciting and interesting as any one could wish."—*Westminster Gazette*.

NOW READY.—VOLUME SIX OF THE OLD-SPELLING SHAKESPEARE.

THE COMEDY OF ERRORS. Edited by DR. FURNIVALL. Linen, coloured top (the page measuring 8½ by 6 inches), 2s. 6d. net. Also a Library Edition of 500 sets on linen paper, half-parchment, linen sides, gilt top, per volume, 5s. net. Sold in sets only. Full Prospectus, containing a Note by Dr. Furnivall, sent post free on application.

NOW READY.—VOLUME THREE OF THE SHAKESPEARE CLASSICS. Edited by Prof. I. GOLLANCZ, Litt.D.

BROOKE'S 'ROMEO AND JULIET': the Original of Shakespeare's 'Romeo and Juliet.' Edited by J. J. MUNRO.

16mo, quarter-bound antique grey boards, gilt top, 2s. 6d. net; whole gold-brown velvet persian, gilt top, 4s. net. Also a Special Edition on larger paper, half-bound parchment boards, sold in sets only, 5s. net per vol. [Prospectus post free on application.]

NOW READY.—VOLUME THREE OF THE LAMB SHAKESPEARE.

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. As retold for Children by MARY and CHARLES LAMB, with Extracts from the Play. Edited by Prof. I. GOLLANCZ. Illustrated by HELEN STRATTON. Cloth, coloured top, 1s. 6d. net; leather, gilt top, 2s. 6d. net; limp cloth, for School use, 8d. net.

NEW VOLUMES IN THE KING'S CLASSICS.—Edited by Prof. I. GOLLANCZ, Litt.D.

Printed on antique laid paper, 16mo (6 by 4½ in.), gilt top. Quarter-bound antique grey boards, or red cloth, 1s. 6d. net; quarter-vellum, grey cloth sides, 2s. 6d. net; special three-quarter vellum, Oxford side papers, gilt tops, silk marker, 5s. net.

SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE UPON THE GARDENS OF EPICURUS; together with other XVIIth Century Garden Essays (by Browne, Cowley, Evelyn, and Marvell). Edited, with Notes and Introduction, by A. FORBES SIEVEKING, F.S.A., Author of 'The Praise of Gardens.' With 5 Illustrations after Early Engravings, and a Portrait of Sir William Temple.

THE POETS ROYAL OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. Being Original Poems by English and Scots Kings, and other Royal and Noble Persons, now first Collected and Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by W. BAILEY-KEMPLING. With a Frontispiece after an early Engraved Portrait of King James I. of Scotland.

CHATTO & WINDUS, 111, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

RAMBLING RECOLLECTIONS.

BY

Sir HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFF.

With Photogravure and other Illustrations.

2 vols. 8vo. 30s. net.

Times.—Few people have lived a more varied life than this veteran diplomatist, politician, and traveller; few have been in contact with so many people of mark, so many diverse interests, or, to employ a vulgar phrase that exactly expresses the situation, have had a finger in so many pies. At every turn the Recollections bring us into contact with people and things that must interest all who care for character and political history. The book, as we have said, well deserves to be read, and it is certain to interest a large public.

Westminster Gazette.—"An exceedingly readable record of the recollections of one who has had the good fortune to be 'in the swim' for more years than most of his contemporaries. It is full of good stories."

Pall Mall Gazette.—"Full of good things about all the prominent people in Europe during the past sixty years."

Daily Graphic.—"Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, as an old diplomatist and Parliamentary hand, could hardly fail to interest readers with his reminiscences. He has, indeed, succeeded admirably. His book is founded on no diary or record; yet it is a treasure-house of good stories and political sidelights, told frankly and without malice."

THE COMING STRUGGLE IN EASTERN ASIA.

By B. L. PUTNAM WEALE, Author of 'Manchu and Muscovite,' 'The Re-Shaping of the Far East,' 'The Truce in the East.' With numerous Illustrations and a Comprehensive Map. 8vo, 12s. 6d. net.

Times.—"Mr. Weale's new book is a storehouse of fresh knowledge about the later developments in the Far East, and no student of Asiatic affairs can afford to ignore it."

A NEW BOOK ON BUDDHISM.

THE INWARD LIGHT.

By H. PIELDING HALL, Author of 'The Soul of a People,' &c. 8vo, 10s. net.

Daily Telegraph.—"Mr. Hall has placed us newly in his debt by giving us a further work of remarkable freshness and great literary charm, one which most sympathetic readers will find, as we have said, really fascinating."

PROF. F. O. BOWER.

THE ORIGIN OF A LAND FLORA.

A Theory based upon the Facts of Alternation. By Prof. F. O. BOWER, Sc.D. F.R.S. With Illustrations. 8vo, 18s. net.

THE THRESHOLD OF MUSIC.

An Inquiry into the Development of the Musical Sense. By WILLIAM WALLACE. Extra crown 8vo, 5s. net.

THE EVERSLEY TENNYSON.

Annotated by ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON. Edited by HALLAM, LORD TENNYSON. Vol. II. POEMS. Globe 8vo, 4s. net.

JAMES THOMSON.

By G. C. MACAULAY. Crown 8vo, 2s. net. [English Men of Letters.]

NEW AND CHEAPER REISSUE

WILLIAM RATHBONE.

A Memoir. By ELEANOR F. RATHBONE. With Portraits. Extra crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.

IS MARS HABITABLE?

A Critical Examination of Prof. Percival Lowell's book, 'Mars and its Canals,' with an Alternative Explanation. By ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE, F.R.S. With Map, 2s. 6d.

A NEW VOLUME OF ESSAYS.

CONFESSIO MEDICI.

By the Writer of 'The Young People.' Extra crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. net.

MACMILLAN & CO., LTD., London.

HURST & BLACKETT'S NEW LIST.

SIX-SHILLING NOVELS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

The First Impression being exhausted on publication, a SECOND is NOW READY.

THE RED PERIL.

By COULSON KERNAHAN.

Author of 'Captain Shannon,' 'The Dumping,' &c.

NEW NOVEL BY A NEW WRITER.

THE MYSTERY ISLAND.

By EDWARD H. HURST.

With a Coloured Frontispiece.

JUST READY.

THE IMBECILES.

By L. LOCKHART LANG,
Author of 'The Vulgar Truth,' &c.

"This is an altogether admirable production..... as entertaining a work of fiction as has cheered our path for many a day."—*World*.

"An exceedingly diverting skit on the craze for the simple life.....everybody will laugh heartily over 'The Imbeciles.'"—*Standard*.

CLEMENTINA'S

HIGHWAYMAN.

By R. NEILSON STEPHENS,

Author of 'The Enemy of the King,' &c.

AND

G. H. WESTLEY,

Author of 'At the Court of the King,' &c.

6 Illustrations by ADELAIDE EVERHART.

"A pretty love tale, which trips gaily on amid the usual eighteenth-century incidents.....a graphic picture of the life of the town and the country in the days of George II."—*Times*.

ON FEBRUARY 12.

NEW NOVEL BY MRS. FRED REYNOLDS.

Author of 'A Quaker Wooing,' 'In Silence,' &c.

ST. DAVID OF THE DUST.

IN THE PRESS.

NEW NOVEL BY EDWARD McNULTY.

MRS. MULLIGAN'S MILLIONS

NEW NOVEL BY MRS. ALICE DIEHL.

AN ACTOR'S LOVE STORY.

GUESSES AT TRUTHS.

Ethical, Social, Political, and Literary.

By DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY.

Some "Merlin" Contributions to the *Referee*.

With a Portrait. Crown 8vo, 6s.

THIRD IMPRESSION NOW READY.

MRS. B. M. CROKER'S NEW INDIAN NOVELS.

THE COMPANY'S SERVANT.

SECOND EDITION NOW READY.

DOLF WYLLARDE'S NEW NOVEL.

MAFOOTA.

With 8 Illustrations.

HURST & BLACKETT, LIMITED,
182, High Holborn, W.C.

MESSRS. LONGMANS & CO.'S LIST.

THE KING OVER THE WATER.

By A. SHIELD and ANDREW LANG.

With 4 Portraits and 3 other Illustrations.

8vo, 15s. net.

Morning Post.—"This is the most authoritative work on the exiled king which has yet been published. The authors have delved in many quarters, and, except the latter Stuart papers, seem to have searched every known source of information. The yield is a volume of much historical erudition.....Mr. Lang and Miss Shield have, indeed, performed a valuable service to history."

NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION IN ONE VOLUME.

With a Photogravure reproduction of Romney's Portrait of Mrs. Fitzherbert, and 16 other Portraits, &c.

8vo, 12s. 6d. net.

MRS. FITZHERBERT AND GEORGE IV.

By W. H. WILKINS.

Spectator.—"Mr. Wilkins has performed a delicate task with good taste and good sense, and has produced what is not only a volume of entertaining gossip, but a solid contribution to the history of the epoch."

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

THE LOVE OF AN UNCROWNED

QUEEN: Sophie Dorothea, Consort of George I, and her Correspondence with Philip Christopher Count Königsmarck. NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION. With 24 Portraits and other Illustrations. 8vo, 12s. 6d. net.

CAROLINE THE ILLUSTRIOUS,

Queen-Consort of George II. and sometime Queen-Regent. A Study of her Life and Time. NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION. With 42 Portraits and other Illustrations. 8vo, 12s. 6d. net.

With a Frontispiece in Colour, 9 Lithographic Plates, and other Illustrations in the Text.

8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

ROSES:

Their History, Development, and Cultivation.

By the Rev. JOSEPH H. PEMBERTON,
Vice-President of the National Rose Society.

With 1 Portrait and 6 other Illustrations, 8vo, 9s. 6d. net.

BOMBAY IN THE DAYS OF GEORGE IV.

MEMOIRS OF SIR EDWARD WEST,

Chief Justice of the King's Court
during its Conflict with the East India Company.

WITH HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS.

By F. DAWTREY DREWITT, M.A. M.D.

Times.—"The matter which Mr. Drewitt has brought together pictures and illuminates a period of history which has been largely forgotten. Mount Stuart Elphinstone, Sir Stamford Raffles, Sir Hudson Lowe, and other names of interest figure in the story and the journal."

Tribune.—"The story is one of deep and enthralling interest, and it is supplemented by a number of important documents which are now published for the first time. It is a book to be read by all who are interested in our great Dependency."

MARSHAL TURENNE.

By the Author of

'A LIFE OF SIR KENELM DIGBY,' &c.

With an Introduction

By Brigadier-General FRANCIS LLOYD, C.B. D.S.O.
With numerous Illustrations. 8vo, 12s. 6d. net.

United Service Gazette.—"We would strongly recommend the fascinating story of Turenne's life told in this volume."

Globe.—"A volume that is far more fascinating than most stories of adventure."

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.
39, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1908.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
FROM SAIL TO STEAM.. .. .	151
CAIRO, JERUSALEM, AND DAMASCUS	152
LUDWIG II. OF BAVARIA	153
EDWARD PEASE'S DIARIES	154
NEW NOVELS (Sheaves; Graham of Claverhouse; A Jacobite Admiral; The Blue Lagoon; The History of Aythan Waring; Love and the Ironmonger; The Log of a Liner)	155-156
RECENT VERSE	156
OUR LIBRARY TABLE (The Spirit of Parliament; English Socialism of To-day; The Second Afghan War; Stories from the Arabian Nights; Bath under Beau Nash; The Itinerary of Benjamin of Tudela; Dod's Parliamentary Companion; Delbert's House of Commons; The Catholic Who's Who; The Roots of Reality; The Transactions of the Berlin Oriental Seminary)	157-160
UNPUBLISHED LANDOR MS.; THE NEW UNCANONICAL GOSPEL; PROBLEMS IN HORACE	160-161
LIST OF NEW BOOKS	161
LITERARY GOSSIP	162
SCIENCE—MODERN PHYSICAL THEORY; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS NEXT WEEK; GOSSIP	163-165
FINE ARTS—FRENCH ART FROM WATTEAU TO PRUD'HON; NORTH ITALIAN PAINTERS OF THE RENAISSANCE; HOUSE DECORATION AND REPAIRS; DESIGN FOR SCHOOLS; THE GOTHIC QUEST; LEGEND IN JAPANESE ART; THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME; THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS; SALE; GOSSIP; EXHIBITIONS	165-169
MUSIC—THE THRESHOLD OF MUSIC; GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK	169-170
DRAMA—GRILLPARZER AND THE AUSTRIAN DRAMA; THE BELOVED VAGABOND; STINGAREE; PLAYS WITH HAPPY ENDINGS	170-172
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS	172

LITERATURE

From Sail to Steam. By Capt. A. T. Mahan, U.S.N. (Harper & Brothers.)

DURING the past half century the Great Powers of Europe have been forced by the progress of invention to reconstruct their navies, and the contrast of existing naval conditions with those prevailing in the fifties is familiar to us. From the title which Capt. Mahan has given to his book it might be inferred that it is yet another of those pleasant volumes which tell of the passing away of the old order; but, apart from the personality of its author, there are reasons why the book should be more than this. The world has during the last few years grown so well accustomed to regarding the United States of America as one of the naval Powers that it is easy to forget that until some twenty years ago the Americans consistently refused to build a great navy. The change which has raised their navy to the second place among those of the world is no mere reform of methods or renovation of material: it is rather an awakening to responsibility, a revolution in naval policy. It is because Capt. Mahan has been the chief instrument in the arousing of his countrymen to a sense of the power inherent in the possession of a navy, and is therefore in great measure responsible for the entry of the United States into world politics, that his record of the conditions of naval service, and the opinions which were held in naval circles both before and during the change, has exceptional value. How great that change has been will at once appear from the author's appreciation of the

conditions which existed when he joined the service:—

"Morbid distrust and unreasoned prepossession were responsible for the feebleness of the navy in 1812, and these feelings long survived. Between the day of my entrance into the service, fifty years ago, and the present, nowhere is change more notable than in the matter of atmosphere; of the national attitude towards the navy and comprehension of its office. Then it was accepted without much question as part of the lumber that every adequately organized maritime state carried. Of what use it was, or might be, few cared much to inquire. There was not sufficient interest even to dispute the necessity of its existence.... Everything was taken for granted, and not the least that war was a barbarism of the past."

It might seem strange—had we not recent experience to remind us how soon the lessons of a war can be forgotten—that the Civil War failed to enhance the reputation of the navy, although it played a large part in the success of the Northern States. As soon as peace brought the long period of overwrought activity to an end, the naval policy of the Government reverted to the system of distribution which the war had interrupted. Small squadrons were sent to sea, but were not in effect squadrons, for the ships never acted together; and the service was saddled with two further disadvantages, from which, in the years of stagnation and collapse which ensued, it made no effort to free itself. The first of these was that it owned a number of ships built with an eye to special service under special conditions, which are never likely to recur.

In addition, the lists of officers were crowded with names of men who had entered to meet the sudden expansion. As yet, these men were young, but employment could be found for only a few of them; the rest remained to clog the normal advance by promotion, and to make it certain that officers in all grades would soon be too old for their work. The state of affairs afforded an exact parallel to what took place in the Royal Navy in the period following the Napoleonic wars; and though England had by this time dealt drastically with the mischief, the United States were slow to profit by her experience and example.

This point, however, though illustrated by Capt. Mahan, is a matter of general history, and in a book such as this we seek rather for side-lights not to be found elsewhere. Thus we gain valuable insight into the mental attitude of naval officers towards the Civil War, the information being given not deliberately, but parenthetically, as by a man recounting an experience and digressing from time to time. Capt. Mahan, from speaking of a new steamer, passes on to her captain, and from him to the officers of the navy:—

"Her captain was a Southerner, and his wife also; of male and female types. He commented to me briefly, but sadly, 'Yes, we have now two governments'; but she was all aglow. Never would she lay down arms; her countenance shone with joy.

....What influence women wield, and how irresponsible! And they want votes!

"In feeling, most of us stood where this captain did, sorrowful, perplexed; but in feeling only, not in purpose. We knew not which became us most, grief, or stern satisfaction that at last a doubtful matter was to be settled by arms; but, with one or two exceptions, there was no hesitancy, I believe, on the part of the officers as to the side each should take."

The author served afloat throughout the war, being engaged chiefly on the blockade of the mouths of the Mississippi; but he makes no attempt to supply any consecutive account of the operations. Of them he has already written elsewhere, and here he does not depart from his chosen method of giving a series of impressionist pictures. This method, whether treating of the Naval Academy, long voyages in peace time, or the dreariness of a blockade, is in Capt. Mahan's hands uniformly successful. It is an elastic method, leaving much to the judgment. It allows the omission of wearisome and unessential detail, and a choice of characteristic incidents; it encourages the interpolation of anecdote and philosophic comment. It is to this treatment that we are indebted for digressions such as that on fleets,

"which, to achieve superiority, rely upon united action, and upon tactical facility obtained by the homogeneous quality of the several ships. Great Britain, which so long ruled the world by fleets, attached less importance to size in the particular vessel. Class for class her ships were weaker than those of her enemies, but in fleet action they usually won."

Or, again, we get a passage illustrating the soundness of the policy which employs sea officers as instructors in educational establishments ashore. These and many others of like sort will be a help to the student of modern naval administration, and occasionally there are digressions which appeal to a wider public:—

"We might dispense with Hague Conferences. War is going to cease because people adequately civilized will not endure hardness. Whether in the end we shall have cause to rejoice remains to be seen. The Asiatic can endure."

This is at once a verdict and a warning.

Many readers, however, will find the chief interest of these memoirs in the chapters which treat of Capt. Mahan's career of authorship. It is, to say the least of it, unusual for a man to attain high distinction in a pursuit which he has not adopted till middle life, and Capt. Mahan's historical education does not seem to have begun until he was past forty. He tells us that it was by reading Napier's 'Peninsular War' that he was introduced to a new world of thought and mentally equipped for the writing of his earliest book, which dealt with the naval operations in 'The Gulf and Inland Waters' during the Civil War. This was published in 1883, and to its undoubted merit must be ascribed, at least in part, the invitation which followed to undertake the subject of naval history and tactics in the Naval War College which was at this time founded

by Mr. Chandler, to whose wise tenure of the office of Secretary the navy of the United States owes a great debt of gratitude. Before that time the head of the Navy Department,

"invariably a civilian under our form of government, and therefore usually unfamiliar with naval matters, had not assured to him, at instant call, organized professional assistance, prepared to advise him when asked as to the military aspect of proposed operations."

It was believed that a body in the nature of a General Staff would be most securely based if the systematic study of military operations was distributed as widely as possible among the officers of the service. We know that experience has justified this view; we know also how great a share Capt. Mahan himself has had in the necessary work of strategical—or, as he himself describes it, "military"—education, a term which rightly includes all the operations of war and preparation for them, by sea or by land.

The acceptance of the post offered "placed me," says Capt. Mahan,

"on the road which led directly to all the success I have had in life. Having grown up in the atmosphere of the single cruiser, of commerce-destroying, and indifference to battleships, an anti-imperialist, at forty-five I was drifting on the lines of simple respectability as aimlessly as one very well could. My environment had been too much for me; my present call changed it."

The exact nature of Capt. Mahan's literary work was determined by an appreciation of the fact that no writers on naval history had, perhaps, written at length on the doctrine of sea-power, which had been indicated in a few words by Bacon and Raleigh; and his conception of the task which he proposed to himself was explained in the preface to the first volume of the Sea-Power series. That explanation is well known; its author restates it here:—

"I would investigate coincidently the general history and naval history of the past two centuries, with a view to demonstrating the influence of the events of the one upon the other. Original research was not within my scope, nor was it necessary to the scheme thus outlined."

The work was the embodiment of the lectures delivered by Capt. Mahan at the College, and it is interesting to read of the early difficulties, due to official apathy and opposition, against which the College had to struggle. It fell to Capt. Mahan to bear the greater share of the burden; "in my time we got more kicks than halfpence." But all that is long since past. The division of the whole subject into the volumes which form the series was determined by the mere physical need to stop and take breath, for there is no real break. It is, however, noticeable that each section marks a distinct advance in historical method on that which came before it: the 'French Revolution' is much fuller than 'The Influence of Sea-Power on History'; while the 'War of 1812' is exhaustive. In this work, which represents not only the completion of the

series as originally designed, but marks also the culmination of the author's method, there is a distinct departure from the scheme at first contemplated. "Original research was not within my scope," said Capt. Mahan; but the book in question is written to a great extent from first-hand sources, and combines with admirable success the philosophic comment which we have come to regard as the essential part of its author's work, and the patient inquiry which modern "scientific history" demands. We wish that Capt. Mahan had been able to write more such volumes, yet we cannot fail to appreciate the risk that, had this elaborate method been adopted from the first, the completion of the series might have proved a task too long for the span of human life.

In view of the frequent demand that naval officers should read the history of their profession, it is of importance to notice Capt. Mahan's admission that he could not read afloat; but it should be remembered that the mental effort demanded of the student is greatly less than that which accompanies the critical vigilance of the author.

In conclusion we may quote Capt. Mahan's comment on his literary style:—

"It is to anxiety for full and accurate development of statements and ideas that I chiefly attribute a diffuseness with which my writing has been reproached; I have no doubt justly. I have not, however, tried to check the evil at the root. I am built that way, and think that way. I am not willing to attempt seriously modifying my natural style, the reflection of myself, lest, while digging up the tares of prolixity, I root up also the wheat of precision."

But diffuseness is not lucidity. It is clear that Capt. Mahan has his limitations.

Cairo, Jerusalem, and Damascus. By D. S. Margoliouth. Illustrated by W. S. S. Tyrwhitt. (Chatto & Windus.)

It is a little disconcerting to view the learned Laudian Professor voyaging in a "galley" in which he assuredly never rowed before. For his ostensible duty in this handsome volume is to "write up" to pictures. It is true he does not do it. He does not refer to them once in the text; and so strangely mangled are some of the letterings attached to the sketches that we are disposed to think that Prof. Margoliouth never saw them before they were printed. Nevertheless "the chance of being associated at any time in his life with the Fine Arts constituted a temptation which he was unable to resist," and so he abandoned for a while his always valuable labours upon Arabic texts to write in a popular manner about "three chief cities of the Egyptian Sultans."

This sub-title gives the clue to the book. It is really Cairo, and above all Mamluk Cairo, about which he writes. There are 175 pages on Cairo, only 50 on Jerusalem, and 20 on Damascus—apart from some interesting translated "scenes" from Damascus history; and of the

Cairo part, nearly half is occupied by the Mamluks. We do not object to this. Cairo is still more a Mamluk city than anything else, outside the trail of the Firingi, and the Mamluk domination was great at Damascus and Jerusalem. Whether there was any need for another book about Cairo, or even 175 pages, apart from the necessity of writing up to the pictures, is best answered by reading Prof. Margoliouth's interesting sketch. Of course it is largely a compilation: it could be nothing else, especially as the author modestly admits that he is only "an occasional visitor," whilst the authorities he uses have, some of them, spent many years in Cairo. Ali Pasha Mubarak's 'Khitat' is the foundation of Prof. Margoliouth's essay, and as this has never been translated into a European language, any more than the history by G. Zaidan, he has been able to introduce from both some information not found in the usual textbooks. It is needless to say that a writer of such scholarly habits has followed thoroughly the researches of Ravaisse, Van Berchem, Casanova, and Herz, and the proceedings of the Committee for the Preservation of Arab Monuments:—

"The treatises on Arabic Art of Gayet, Saladin, and Lane-Poole have been studied with profit. The author has, however, abstained from consulting the work of the last of these writers on Cairo: for, owing to Mr. Lane-Poole's unique qualifications for dealing with this subject, the perusal of his book might have involved any one else writing on the same theme in plagiarism."

We do not see why the use of one author more than others (who are used in this book) should specially involve plagiarism, and we should be surprised if Dr. Lane-Poole entertained any such view. Surely the main thing is to use with due acknowledgments all authorities that are to the point.

But there is no "plagiarism" in Prof. Margoliouth's work, though there is necessarily compilation. It bears throughout the stamp of an individual mind, well stored with the original sources familiar to the learned author, but able to take independent views, and here and there to draw a luminous generalization. There are not a few fresh lights and many little-known facts in the history of Cairo which the wide reading of the author has enabled him to set forth. And he tells the history well, at least so far as his main subject, the Mamluk Sultans, is concerned; the earlier part is somewhat cramped. He writes lucidly, and sometimes with ironical humour, though it is difficult to make a long and complicated story either clear or interesting in the brief compass allotted to it. Events get too crowded, and we are afraid the average reader is not sufficiently acquainted with Mohammedan history to understand or appreciate fully these curious and instructive chapters. But that is the fate of all books on Eastern subjects, unless they deal with the mere outside of things. The lover of Cairo, on the other hand, and the Oriental student, will find much to delight them in

Prof. Margoliouth's collection of historical curiosities. As an example of luminous generalization we may quote this summary of the Ayyubid period :—

"The great relic of the Ayyubid period is then the Citadel; from the time of Saladdin till the nineteenth century the history of Egypt centres round that of the fortress which commanded Cairo. The religious importance of the Ayyubid dynasty is also very great. By restoring Moslem orthodoxy in Egypt they fitted that country to serve as the headquarters of Islam during the centuries that elapsed between the fall of Baghdad and the consolidation of the power of the Ottomans. They made Cairo the University of Islam, and that position it holds to this day. Politically, they accustomed the people of Egypt to government by aliens and Turks, taking on therein a tradition which had commenced before the Fatimide dynasty had begun. Historically their importance otherwise is to be found in the fact that they bore the brunt of the Crusades; to recover the cities which the Frankish invader had taken was the problem which they had to face, and before the dynasty was over this problem had practically been solved.... Few, if any, of the dynasties of Islam have in so short a time brought to the front so many capable rulers."

No truer estimate of the great house of Saladin could well be written. We have spoken of the Professor's skill in collecting little-known information, and we fancy few readers have come across this account of the way the Coptic New Year was celebrated, until the festival was abolished by Barkuk :—

"On that day the rabble of Cairo used to gather together at the doors of the great; the Master of the Ceremonies used to make out receipts for large sums, and any magnate who refused to pay them had to endure a volley of abuse. A picket would be stationed at his door and refuse to leave it till he paid the sum assigned him by the Master, which was taken from him by violence. The lazy crowd would stand in the streets and besprinkle each other with dirty water, throw raw eggs in each other's faces, and interchange missiles of mats and shoes. All the streets were blocked and traffic stopped. Houses and shops were all locked up, and any person found in the market, whatever his eminence or station, would be rudely accosted, besprinkled with dirty water, pelted with raw eggs, and buffeted with shoes.... The brawling that ensued led to the loss of many lives."

A few criticisms of no great importance occur to us. We say nothing of Prof. Margoliouth's uncouth attempt to popularize the spelling of Arabic names: "Saladdin," "Seljuke," and the rest must have hurt his own feelings as much as ours. But we should like to ask him why he spells Jāwālī, "Jauli"; Altūnbugha, "Altinbogha"; Aidemir, "Idumir"; and Kaif Bey—which is not accurate, but sanctioned by long usage—both "Kayetbai" and "Kaietbai." The constant use of the word "school" for *medresah* is confusing to the ordinary reader, who thinks more of the mosque than the school within it. The word "artillery" before the time of Ibn-Tulun (p. 9) is liable to be misunderstood by the unlearned. The Samarra minaret (p. 11), as far as we know, is still standing. So

are the remains of the mosque of Ibn-Ruzzik, though one would not gather this from the reference on p. 47. The Hamdanid mentioned on p. 27 was surely Sa'id-aulah, not "Saad." The complete restoration of Māridānī's mosque and the illustrated work by Herz Bey on that of Sultan Hasan should have been recorded. We have found no notice of Mohammed Bey's great mosque; and was not his *kunya* Abu-Dhahab, not "Abu-l-Dhahab"? We have never seen or heard of any coins bearing the image of Sultan Faraj.

Evidently impressed by the Oxford Pageant of last year, Prof. Margoliouth has sketched out the various tableaux of a possible Cairo demonstration of the same kind :—

"Ahmad Ibn Tulun's architect summoned from his prison to solve the problem of the mosque; Jauhar drawing the lines of his city at an auspicious moment; Saladdin rejecting the splendours of the Fatimide Palace; Shajar al-durr receiving the homage of the Emirs behind her curtain; Baibars receiving his investiture from the Caliph of his own appointment; Kala'un's Hospital inaugurated by a disloyal preacher," &c.

ending with Gordon going to Khartum and Lord Cromer's farewell address to the country he has regenerated. They are stirring scenes, some of them; but we should like to see the reception of the Crusader knights by the Fatimid Caliph and the hunting and tragic death of the Vizier Dirgham, if it could be represented, to name no more.

As to Mr. Tyrwhitt's drawings, they hardly need any praise from us. His art is well known, and all who have seen what he has painted will recognize the skill and fidelity of the painter. The pictures are indeed charming and extraordinarily true. We wish, however, that they were better described. It is a pity to put "A mosque" in such a street, "An old Palace," &c., when it would have been both easy and useful to give the right name. Yet such names as are supplied can only make the judicious grieve. "Shakhoon," "Sook Selal," "Midan el-Adaoui," "Moiaiyad," &c., are very ugly; and one cut of Cairo is described as at "Damascus," and that is near the famous Bab Zuwaylah! Most of these things are corrected in the 'List of Illustrations'; but then scarcely any one looks at such a list.

Ludwig the Second, King of Bavaria. By Clara Tschudi. Translated from the Norwegian by Ethel Harriet Hearn. (Sonnenschein & Co.)

THIS version of a Norwegian work which appeared some three years ago, though popular in conception and execution, is probably some advance upon Miss Gerard's 'Romance of Ludwig II.,' the previous source of information in English on the career of Wagner's patron. Some attempt is made at a presentation of the unfortunate King's life as a whole, and a list of authorities (all German with the exception of Dr. Ireland's pathological studies) is appended.

Furthermore, a note states that the book is partially founded upon

"personal reminiscences from a visit of length to Munich, and on verbal information from German friends who spent their summers in Hohenschwangau in the 'seventies and 'eighties."

It was written before the Hohenlohe memoirs saw the light; but although, naturally, that work must be consulted by any one who desires authentic data, nothing discrediting in any important particular Madame Tschudi's volume will, we think, be found in it. So far as we have been able to test them, the author's facts are accurate; and she does not indulge in fantastic theories or scandalous conjectures. On the other hand, she cannot be said to have solved any of the problems connected with Ludwig's romantic personality.

Was Wagner's influence upon the King good or bad? Few of his contemporaries, remarks the author, shared the composer's belief that he had "saved" his friend and protector; nevertheless, the assertion that "this friend" was concerned in the death of the morbid romanticist she justly labels as "an unproved and unprovable affirmation." We note that the Norwegian writer makes no reference to the "new solution," propounded by a French author in 1893, of the mystery of the King's death. The accepted theory (which the former adopts) that the King met his end by suicide certainly seems more probable than the Frenchman's story (the authority for which he was not at liberty to mention) of a rescue frustrated at the last moment by a despairing effort of the mad-doctor Von Gudden.

Madame Tschudi does, however, assert that the knowledge of Wagner's liaison with Frau von Bülow was the determining factor in causing Ludwig to consent to the banishment of his favourite. This, given the King's jealous temperament, may well have been the case. She denies that the musician exercised any political influence over the monarch—another tolerably safe conclusion.

The author appears to lean towards the view of those who see in the *coup d'état* by which the King was put under restraint nothing but a sinister political plot. But the malady of the house of Wittelsbach had long rendered the unfortunate prince unfit for public duties; and medical opinion supported extreme measures. The clumsiness with which the final steps were taken, and some of the methods by which evidence of Ludwig's state was obtained, did, however, give an unpleasant complexion to the affair, and seemed to justify the blind loyalty shown by the Bavarian peasants. The rescue at midnight of the King, and the temporary arrest of the commissioners sent to carry him off, form, indeed, an episode that suggests a modern romance rather than an occurrence in real life at the end of the nineteenth century.

The assertion that the offer of certain members of the house of Orleans

to guarantee a loan to the distressed Bavarian king, having been communicated to Bismarck, was "the chief reason" for the expulsion of the family from France is without foundation. That negotiations with the Rothschilds had been on foot, and that a condition of the guarantee was the neutrality of Bavaria in the event of a war with France, may, however, be true.

Ludwig's main interests were artistic; but the irony of fate willed it that he should play an important part in German politics. He was no soldier, though a good rider; but twice during his reign Bavaria had to make a weighty decision, by which she became involved in war. In the crisis of 1866 Ludwig seems to have striven to the last for neutrality, though his sympathies were Austrian. Hohenlohe comments gravely on the fact that his sovereign was at this time staying in the Roseninsel, "letting off fireworks," and refusing all interviews; though he sets off against this the fact that the young king allowed the ministers and the Chambers to govern without interference.

Even more significant was the position of Bavaria in 1870-71. Ludwig was much praised publicly for the part he took at this important juncture; but Hohenlohe attached little importance to his nationalist sympathies, and commented in scathing terms upon the way in which Bavaria drifted into the confederation. "The King does everything if he is only left quietly in Berg," he wrote on October 18th, 1870. A month later it was: "So they [the Bavarian Court] vacillate between submission and old family pride, and will finally give in out of fear"—an accurate estimate of Ludwig's attitude towards the proposed elevation of the King of Prussia to the position of German Emperor.

Madame Tschudi's accounts of the relations between the King of Bavaria on the one side, and the Emperor William and the Crown Prince on the other, are also fully confirmed by the former Bavarian minister and future Imperial Chancellor. Frederick seems to have given some ground by tactlessness on certain occasions for Ludwig's pronounced dislike of him; and Hohenlohe tells us that he had been opposed to granting to Bavaria the amount of concession which his father and Bismarck were willing to make as the price of her consent to the Hohenzollern empire.

Ludwig seems to have performed his political duties conscientiously, if spasmodically, for some years; and it must be remembered that he was a man of barely five-and-twenty when he had to make up his mind on the Empire question, and a mere youth at the time of the Austro-Prussian War.

To his artistic gifts the author does full justice; but she does not minimize the caprice which did so much to neutralize his personal charm and excellent intentions. She gives specimens of the singular letters which he used to write to his favourites. His objection

to women was, doubtless, part of the terrible malady with which he was afflicted, and of which he was pathetically conscious. How far it went is a question for alienists, and cannot be discussed here. Certain it is that he was no common madman: a French critic is even quoted as saying that his mental weakness only extended to music!

One or two slight slips we have noticed in the text. Hornig is called Master of the Horse on p. 221 and Holnstein on p. 239. The town nearest Hohenschwangau is spelt Füssen on one page, and Flüßen on the next.

Miss Hearn's translation is far from satisfactory. In more than one passage we read of "a lecture" being "held" or "not held." Expressions like "a sister-war," "confessional discussions," and "disharmonies," are not English; and "He was covered with lèse-majesté" (p. 106) is unintelligible. When the Bavarian army dispersed, this is represented by "The Bavarians went each in their own direction"; and the Bavarian Minister of Foreign Affairs is said on one occasion to have "told" something "on confidence to Ludwig." Busch is made to say in his memoirs that "it was thought to summon a congress of Princes on the 11th of October"; and we read of "A Swiss art mæcena," and that "the Queen mother's nervous impatience went over to a fit of anger" when her royal son kept her waiting on the occasion of their last meeting. There are also some misprints, including the perennial "Fénélon" and "Agustenberg"; and there is no index.

The Diaries of Edward Pease, the Father of English Railways. Edited by Sir Alfred E. Pease. (Headley Brothers.)

SIR ALFRED PEASE evidently felt some doubts as to the expediency of publishing his great-grandfather's diaries. "I have hesitated," he writes in his Preface, "before placing my prosy old ancestor in the public stocks, perhaps to be pelted by scoffers and critics." These pious alarms can be laid aside by Sir Alfred. The interest of his book is subdued, but it is undeniable, and that though the task of presenting an adequate memorial of Edward Pease must have been attended by considerable difficulties. The diaries begin only in 1838, when the worthy man was seventy-one years old. His editor has been unable to discover much fresh evidence on the really important period of his life—his association with George Stephenson in the construction of the Stockton and Darlington Railway. In the result the volume lacks balance; and the want of proportion is made more manifest by the separation of the journals from the biographical sketch. Still, Edward Pease's diaries were written as a testament to his descendants; and therefore his great-grandson's decision to treat them as a thing apart stands in need of little excuse, even if the reader who is not a Quaker may wish for less

religious meditation and more mundane correspondence.

As Sir Alfred well remarks, "The Quakerism of Edward Pease's day is dead." Nevertheless, by the force of its example, and its shrewd business instincts, it has played a great part in the making of modern England. Its best side stands out in Pease's relations with his wife, a Miss Whitwell, whom he long survived, but who remained to the last, in his biographer's happy phrase, the "centre of his earthly being." He paid a characteristic tribute to her virtues in the maxim, "When thou chooseth a wife, choose one with a good natural temper, for religion comes and goes, but a good natural temper remains." Shortly after their marriage, we get an insight into the influence of the Society of Friends, through an account of the attention paid them by the Tsar Alexander I. when he visited England in 1814:—

"I will advert to some tidings which have reached us respecting the Emperor of Russia as I cannot but admire his nobility, his humility and condescension: he proposed to accompany W. Allen to Westminster metg. accompanied by his Sister the duchess of Oldenburgh, putting W.A. in the coach before himself, in meeting he behaved becomingly and attentively, shaking hands with men frds under the gallery at the conclusion of the meeting, and crossed over to do the same with the female frds as did the duchess: The audience he gave S Grelett, W A and Jno Wilkinson lasted about an hour, conversing frankly on serious and religious subjects, expressing his satisfaction with the address they had presented, saying he had read it many times over, dropping the tear of tenderness he acknowledged himself a poor humble instrument in the divine hand, made use of in restoring peace to Europe."

At the same time a story related by Pease to the effect that the Regent, on being admonished by an outspoken Quaker concerning his treatment of his wife, invited the Princess to return to England, must be rejected as incredible. It is well known that the Government moved heaven and earth and Brougham to keep her on the Continent.

Pease disapproved of tea-making at mechanics' soirées as "unfeminine vulgarity"; he was much exercised by the presence of the Duke of Northumberland's band at a flower-show; and he would not attend public dinners where they indulged in the profane custom of cheering. But "wine and negus" account for 15s. in one of his hotel bills; and Sir Alfred tells us that a voucher for 2l. paid for punch at a Stockton tavern is still in existence. "Needle Pease," as he was called from his shrewd sayings, was a good friend to Darlington, apart from his equipment of the town with a railway; and though the story of his arrival to the rescue of Backhouses' Bank during a panic with a deposit of 10,000l. has been told before, it bears retelling.

Pease's diaries present a mental picture very foreign from the tendencies of present-day thought. Qualms troubled him after he had spent his time over *The Illustrated*

London News or in the galleries of the British Museum. His descendant confesses to being perplexed by the extremes of dejection and exaltation between which he oscillated. The explanation is to be found, we suspect, in the power of the accepted form of words, especially when those words are borrowed from the Bible. Here is a typical instance:—

"To-day I have some cause to lament. . . . I feel something of an inward scattering from reading some voyages and travels, in themselves not wrong, but not so befitting as the accounts of those voyagers and travellers who recite their way to the everlasting inheritance."

If Pease dealt severely with himself, the public utterances of others came in for trenchant comments, and he sat in judgment upon private conduct:—

"Admonished a Friend who I feared was backsliding; his worthy father a humble minister in our Society. The love of company and ardent love of tobacco, and some love of liquor, to some minds seems sure captivity. On my way sifted my motives as to what impelled me to this task, found my station as an overseer demanded it, my love and gratitude to my Lord called for the service, but perhaps stronger than this was the sense that should this Friend lose his inheritance in heaven."

But he met his match in one who must have been an able dialectician to make out any sort of excuse for his moral position:—

"Yesterday, accompanied by Cousin W. Backhouse, with Joseph Sams, who acknowledged that while in Egypt he had bought and kept a female slave. In vain did we endeavour to set before him the atrocity of such conduct, which he strenuously defended."

The diaries reveal a life of great activity, even when Pease's eightieth year had passed. He travelled all over the country to attend Quaker meetings; he kept an eye on the business affairs of the family, despite his abhorrence of "the cumbering cares of this life"; and he delighted in his garden and his bees. The type he represented has virtually become extinct, but it deserves to be held in remembrance.

NEW NOVELS.

Sheaves. By E. F. Benson. (Heinemann.)

It would have been impossible to predict from Mr. Benson's early novels the sympathetic emotionalism he has attained in his later. In this novel his more adult qualities reach their height. It is merely the story of a match of ill-assorted ages, the woman being forty-two, and seventeen years older than the man. It is obvious that this theme is capable of many treatments and various solutions. Mr. Benson shirks the most natural issues; but we do not know that we regret this, as he has chosen to give us on his own terms a really pretty book. It is a study in sympathy, and rarely are we conscious of a forced note. If we might make any complaint, it would be that Edith, the wife, is just a little too

unselfishly perfect—outside, that is, the one selfish act of which her sister accused her. The hero is a famous tenor, and is extremely likeable—a wonderful feat for Mr. Benson to have accomplished. The incidentals of this novel are all interesting, notably the family of Canon Alington and the children of Lady Rye. This mention of children brings one to ask in wonder, What became of the Grainger baby? It seems almost on its birth to drop out of this history in a way hardly creditable to such sympathetic people as the husband and wife. Mr. Benson in his by-play retains his light, bright manner, and has shed much of his juvenile smartness. He has a definite claim now to be considered among our serious novelists of rank.

Graham of Claverhouse. By Ian Maclaren. (John Murray.)

CLAVERTHOUSE is one of the best-canvassed characters in history, and it is creditable to the late Ian Maclaren that he has invested his subject with new interest. The author was one of the most cultured of the "kailyard" school, and knew and sympathized with the "two kinds of Scots," as the dour old dragon of this story calls them. He could appreciate a Pollock or a Renwick, and yet understand Jock Grimond saying, "The very face of a Presbyterian Whig makes me sick." This faithful henchman of Dundee is a fine specimen of a familiar type; and the hero and his wife Jean Cochrane are nobly planned. We doubt whether the author has not taken undue liberties with history. "Collier, afterwards my Lord Patmore," is an odd reference to David, Earl of Portmore, who, and not Mackay, is generally credited with being Claverhouse's antagonist in Holland. Helen Graham was not heiress of Menteith. Failing her father, the last Earl's sister might have succeeded; but the peerage is still represented in the male line. Montrose's conduct in the matter of the marriage was, however, sufficiently base. That Dundee was murdered at Killecrankie has been suggested before. An old Gaelic poem speaks of him as shot from behind; but the murderers have not hitherto appeared as emissaries of a Whig statesman. Notwithstanding these doubts, this is an excellent story, equal to any work of the lamented author.

A Jacobite Admiral. By R. H. Forster. (John Long.)

MR. FORSTER is one of the few novelists who have chosen Northumbria as their theatre: at the moment we recall only one other. It is, however, a pity that he goes back in time, for the Northumbria of our day is at least as interesting as that of the eighteenth, or a previous century, and much more cognizable. This tale deals with the rising of the Old Pretender, or rather with a side issue in that venture. The Errington family stood for the Jacobites, and so involved themselves in various troubles. The hero,

Mark, who tells the tale, went through many sallies by sea and land, and won the hand of a beautiful and very rich young lady, beloved of romancers. His adventures are readable, and as like to those of predecessors as one pea is to another.

The Blue Lagoon. By H. De Vere Stacpoole. (Fisher Unwin.)

THERE is real poetic feeling as well as imagination in Mr. Stacpoole's story of the boy and girl who are cast away upon a desert island in mid-ocean with only an old Irish sailor, Paddy Button, to look after them. Soon death, through the agency of an irresistible cask of rum, removes Button, and the children are left to no other tutelage than that of Nature. Very pretty is the story of how they grow up, and, following her dictates, learn the meaning of love and the other great truths of life, until such time as they and their little child are rescued and restored to civilization. The early chapters are, however, the most attractive, especially those in which the children are afloat with Paddy in the dinghy before the discovery of the island, and the skill and tenderness of this charming old reprobate cannot fail to endear him to the reader.

The History of Aythan Waring. By Violet Jacob. (Heinemann.)

WE are here concerned with rural life on the borderland between Herefordshire and Wales in the first half of last century. The author deserves credit for the deftness with which she has absorbed—so far as study and sympathy enable a writer to do so—the atmosphere of her chosen time and place. The tale is leisurely melodrama, presented with more fidelity to detail, and rather more logical sequence and characterization, than is usual in this class of story. The hero is found guilty of attempted murder, and sentenced to death. His lady-love is a winsome creature, and his rival, the villain, is remarkably human for a character of his type. Hester is a striking figure; her delineation is a sombre study of the madness which may arise from a woman's jealousy.

The Magistrate's Own Case. By Baron Palte Rosenkrantz. (Methuen & Co.)

THIS is the story—by a Danish writer of some experience, we believe—of the murder of an English peer at Homburg. The magistrate who conducts the earlier part of the case persuades himself that some strong circumstantial evidence points to the guilt of the man accused of the crime; but things turn out differently, and his own action is modified by his personal interest in a lady also involved in the affair. As old readers of fiction of this kind, we must say that the points brought out at the end of the trial were not unexpected by us, and should have been the subject of earlier inquiry by all concerned in it. The author's study of persons and motives is much better

done than in the ordinary English story of murder; but his narrative has a heaviness here and there, especially at the beginning, which may repel the reader of what is, after all, an interesting book.

Love and the Ironmonger. By F. J. Randall. (John Lane.)

NEITHER love nor ironmongery plays a large part in this tale, which is of an entirely farcical order, and turns upon the complications arising from an impossibly eccentric will. The theme, though in itself anything but novel, has some decidedly original developments, and the story, if improbable, moves at first with acceptable brightness and alacrity. Towards the end, however, the agony extends beyond reasonable limits, and interest in consequence declines. There is no attempt at characterization in the artistic sense, but the author's male puppets, and still more the female, are described with good-nature.

The Log of a Liner. By W. Harold Thomson. (Drane & Co.)

It is, of course, undeniable that a man of genius might be capable of interesting and delighting one in his diary of a railway journey from London to Edinburgh, or a passage in an ocean liner from Tilbury to Melbourne; but nothing short of exceptional gifts could make such material inviting. The author of this book is a long way from being a literary genius. His chosen theme is essentially commonplace, yet less emphatically so than his handling of it. He says: "I tried to write the tale with a graceful simplicity." We have not often seen in print anything so trivial as the author's chapters on his sore throat, lost luggage, thirst, and doings as a squire of dames, but they represent that side of simplicity which is not attractive, but foolish.

RECENT VERSE.

New Poems. By Stephen Phillips. (John Lane.)—We fear that Mr. Phillips's reputation will gain but little by this volume. It is in blank verse only that he is able to do himself justice, and even in blank verse we are conscious, now and again, of failure. Good lines—indebted for their charm, in great measure, to hints of Tennyson—stand out from the ruck with an added prominence; and, on the other hand, lines are not lacking which are noteworthy by reason of their inferiority. Thus against the following striking and beautiful passage from 'The Parting of Launcelot and Guinevere,'—

She saw, and stood, and swooned at Launcelot,
Who burned in sudden steel like a blue flame
Amid the cloister,

we are constrained to set the ungraceful simile which describes the moment of parting:—

And as two trees at midnight, when the breeze
Comes over them, now to each other bend,
And now withdraw; so mournfully these two
Still drooped together and still drew apart;

or these lines from 'Thoughts at Sunrise':—

Conception striving with an utter Space,
Sound with eternal still that knew her not,
And light with the vague dark,

where the effect of the substantive

"still" is infelicitous. Humour, which is the poet's first safeguard, seems often to have deserted Mr. Phillips, and to this circumstance many of the weaknesses of the volume may be ascribed; but, while we have no desire to appear flippant, we cannot regard it as other than a fault that he should see fit to arouse the reader's sense of the grotesque by such an expression as this in 'Endymion,' a poem in other respects not unworthy of its author's reputation:—

To be alive I deemed a lavish gift
And ripen slowly under falling beams.

In our opinion, indeed, there are but three poems in this collection that satisfy, namely, 'The Quest of Edith,' 'Orestes,' and the one-act tragedy of 'Iole.' In the last two of these, as in 'Endymion,' which pleases in a lesser degree, Mr. Phillips, reverting to the classical atmosphere, writes with spontaneity and imagination; while the first-named is a fine piece of work, if not entirely free from the suspicion of epithets introduced for reasons metrical rather than significant. We quote the description of Edith's search for the body of King Harold on the field of Hastings:—

No went she swiftly on before those three;
And as a lady through her garden goes
Ruined around her by a night of storm,
To save a single flower that she had loved,
Brushing the other blooms that drip in the sun,
So went she wistful over the bowed field,
Looking through all those faces for a face,
—But thou, to save thy rose, art come too late.—
And here a fixed eye regarding her,
Or at her feet a dead youth with bright hair,
Surprised her, seeming young in such a place,
Or suddenly illumed on the dark hill
A motionless horse, an old and cloven head.
The silence too that followed on such sound
Appalled her; silence closer to the soul
Than hush of Arctic field in wrapping snow,
Or supreme Himalaya in sunrise:
A silence that had heard; as of some sea
A hear and haunted surge whither are blown
Under the stars wild sails of long ago.

In the latter part of this passage it will be noticed that the "sound" upon which the "silence" and its five lines of description followed has not been mentioned—an omission which mars the effect of what else would be haunting and suggestive, except perhaps for the somewhat perfunctory intrusion of Arctic snows and the Himalayas.

Mr. Phillips's lyrics, however, are of very different calibre. It is true that none here emulates the weakness of that which opens the second act of 'The Sin of David'; but on the other hand none is above average merit, while thoughts that have been poetical stock-in-trade for generations past, and rhymes both stiff and conventional, have conspired to place such short pieces as 'A Girl's Last Words' or 'At Night' appreciably below it. Of the lyrics which run in less regular measures, 'After Rain'—from which we quote the following lines—is a fair specimen:—

O green, green
Eden is seen!
After weeping skies
Rising Paradise:
Unbrave twinkling new
'Gainst the happy blue,
God there for His pleasure
In divinest leisure,
Walking in the sun
Which hath lately run;
While the bird sings clear and plain
Behind the bright withdrawing rain.

There is nothing inherently remarkable in these lines, but we seem to be aware of a studied affectation of the simplicity of William Blake—simplicity which in its nature must succumb to the least touch of self-consciousness.

Undoubtedly rhyme is a stumbling-block to Mr. Phillips, and it may be for this reason that he turns his attention to the unrhymed lyric—that half-way house (most convenient at all seeming, but most difficult of access) between rhymed and blank verse. But we cannot say that his success here has been

any greater; indeed, the snares of vagueness, preciosity, and excessive reliance on the indulgent spirit of the reader, into which this form of verse is prone to tempt those who essay it, are well seen—to select one example from many—in four lines from 'A Gleam':—

In that hour of odour and longing,
Of voices ceasing in leaves,
When a human trouble arises from evening meadows,
A divine home-sickness from heaped grass.

There is a distinct power of gloom in the poem called 'Cities of Hell,' though this, too, is not free from unfortunate lines; and 'Midnight, 31st December, 1900,' derives dignity from its occasional Swinburnian echoes; but apart from these, we can find no satisfactory evidence that the lyric is suited to Mr. Phillips's talents.

The actual output required nowadays of poets seems to be less than of old—type is larger, and margins are wider; but there is all the more reason, on this account, for jealous care in the matter of craftsmanship when inspiration is at fault, and the less excuse for blemishes and rhythmical commonplaces, attributable, as we have hinted before, to a sense of humour that sleeps and must be awakened.

Sweetness rather than depth is the principal characteristic of Mr. Alfred Noyes's verse, and it is for this reason that the earlier pieces in *Forty Singing Seamen*, and other *Poems* (Blackwood & Sons)—those that deal with abstract subjects such as empire, war, and peace (with particular reference to the recent Hague Conference)—are the least successful. Freed from fetters of contemporary politics, his poetry seems to regain its individuality, with the result that it rises at once to a higher level; and such poems as 'At Dawn,' 'The Highwayman,' 'The Ride of Phaethon,' and 'Orpheus and Eurydice' are a sheer delight to read for the music that is in them. The last named is in our opinion the best in the book, and we quote the following stanzas as affording a signal example of Mr. Noyes's rhythmical power:—

White as a dream of Aphrodite, supple and sweet as a rose
In blossom,
Fair and fleet as a fawn that shakes the dew from the
fern at break of day;

Wreathed with the clouds of her dusky hair, that kissed
and clung to her sun-bright bosom,
On through the deserts of hell she came, and the brown
air bloomed with the light of May.

On through the deserts of hell she came: for over the
fiery and frozen meadows
Pleaded ever the voice of voice, calling his love by her
golden name;

So she arose from her grave in the darkness, and up
through the wailing fires and shadows,
On by chasm and cliff and cavern, out of the horrors of
death she came.

Rhythm, too, combined with a humour both unobtrusive and fantastic, is responsible for the undoubted effectiveness of the poem which gives its name to the volume. These qualities are well illustrated in the stanza which describes how the "Forty Singing Seamen," having dined sumptuously, if mysteriously, with Prester John, are conducted by that potentate into his garden:—

Then he walks us to his garden, where we see a feathered
demon

Very splendid and important on a sort of spicy tree!
"That's the Phoenix," whispers Prester, "which all eddicated
seamen

Knows the only one existent, and he's waiting for to
flee!

When his hundred years expire
Then he'll set himself afire
And another from his ashes rise most beautiful to see!"

Cho. With wings of rose and emerald most beautiful to
see.

The volume as a whole will emphasize further its author's rare lyrical gift, a gift that is the more pronounced by contrast with the two blank-verse poems included in the collection—'The Last of the Titans' and 'The Cottage of the Kindly Light'—which, despite much beauty of

word and thought, seem stiff and unspon-
taneous when compared with their surround-
ings.

In the ten short poems which make up *The Lover's Hours* (E. Grant Richards), and form the sequence indicated by its title, Mr. Filson Young shows himself to be endowed with a true lyrical gift as well as with a sound sense of technique. Where smoothness and a general mastery of the trammels of rhyme are prevailing characteristics, it is inevitable that an especially jarring effect should be produced by a stanza like

There in the universe,
I found my raymate;
Here in a world perverse
I mourn my playmate;

but such lapses are few, and the sequence as a whole possesses a distinct atmosphere of its own, despite the faint flavour of Herrick discernible in the poem called 'Ad Novam,' which we quote:—

Oh, well it is that Time flies high
In space beyond our viewing,
Or snared by us, his wings would beat
In wrath to our undoing.

And well that all the marching hours
No footprints leave behind them,
Or backward we should turn our steps
To seek, but never find them.

This golden noon no shaft of light
From yesterday may borrow;
The feast is only spread to-day—
There is a fast to-morrow.

For the rest, though it is becoming increasingly difficult to command attention for a purely personal note such as dominates this book, we think that Mr. Filson Young has here succeeded in doing so.

The legends of Ireland are certainly not less interesting to the average English reader than those of his own country, but the manner of their presentation to him—in the spirit of the Gaelic revival—is often both aggressive and obscure. Thus it is with the rather bulky volume before us, *The Táin: an Irish Epic told in English Verse* (Dublin, Maunsell & Co.) the chief part of which relates, in fifteen books, the invasion of Ulster by Maev and Al-yill, rulers of Connaught, and the deeds of Cucullin and others based on the two existing recensions of the tale of the 'Táin Bó Cúalnge.' Miss Mary A. Hutton explains in her Preface that her aim has been to present a poem free from any leavening of "the modern spirit," and to this end, it would seem, she has added to the quantity of mystifying proper names which crowd each page a number of words which are inscrutable to an English eye—"andord," "gass," "cantred," "liss," "doon," and the like. On investigation we find these to be Anglicized Irish words inserted because the use of their English equivalents might suggest "an entirely wrong set of mental associations"; but we observe that a word which generally suggests no set of mental associations is even less helpful, and that most readers naturally object to continual reference to an appendix. These drawbacks, coupled with the frequent use of epic repetition, make it difficult to form a clear idea of the episodes of the poem, and the verse in which they are told is of little assistance, being bald, and singularly lacking in poetical expression. The following lines will indicate its average quality:—

Advice was shaped thereafter; and it seemed
Certain to them that this was evidence
Of numbers; and that some great host was there;
And that it was the Ultonians who had come
Into that place; and this was the advice
There shaped by them:—namely, to send from them
Cormac Conlinghish son of Conor son
Of Fahtna Fahee, that he might find out
Who held the ford in front of them.

There can be no doubt as to the zeal and learning which Miss Hutton has brought to

her task, but these qualities do not in themselves involve a sense of poetry, and we fear that the result will appeal to few but enthusiasts.

Despite the wit, the lightness of touch, and above all the facility, which are the main characteristics of Mr. C. L. Graves's latest volume, *Humours of the Fray* (Smith & Elder) his extensive choice of purely ephemeral subjects for satire cannot fail to be prejudicial to the permanent value of his verse. For example, such delightfully irresponsible pieces as 'Dreams à la Drumont,' 'The Two Desperadoes,' or 'Dangerous Declarations,' though furnished with newspaper extracts as very necessary "texts," are of contemporary interest only, and a few years hence will be scarcely likely to raise a smile. On a more enduring scale altogether are the lines 'To Richard Strauss,' the 'Ode to Discord,' and in particular the 'Stanzas suggested by a New Symphonic Poem'; while for pure humour the 'Thoughts on Drink in Time of Drought'—in the familiar FitzGerald quatrain—are inimitable. There are also included some 'Renderings from the Romaic'—several in a serious vein—which to our mind are less successful; but the volume as a whole, though, for reasons already stated, little more than a transitory contribution to light verse, should be a source of considerable enjoyment to the discerning.

Mr. Hartley Carrick has, in our opinion, produced in *The Muse in Motley* (Cambridge, Bowes & Bowes) one of the best volumes of light verse that have appeared of recent years. His metrical range shows an unexpected variety—only on one or two occasions has he descended to the cumbersome eight-line stanza, which seems to compel its votaries to depend for their effect solely on eccentric rhyming; he has a genuine gift for parody; and his work—never slovenly—possesses the not too common quality of sustained humour in addition to its verbal witticisms. Admirable is 'The Song of Six Suburbs' (after Mr. Rudyard Kipling), from which we quote the following:—

TOOTING.

Supreme am I, Suburbia's guiding star,
And when I speak let lesser tongues be dumb;
The prefix "Upper" shows the class we are;
When Tooting Beckons, Come.

Scarcely less excellent are the 'Morals and Maxims' after the same distinguished model, which include the lines,

Lo! when you spy 'neath a hedge the loafer in blue at his trade,
Signalling lies to his mate—he thou in no wise afraid.
In vain in the sight of the Car is the trap of the Copper displayed.

The most distinctive trait in the author's work, however, is the natural deftness of his method, by which he is able to obtain his effects simply and with no apparent straining—a trait well exemplified in certain stanzas "after Wordsworth":—

She dealt, and seemed in worldly ways
A guileless little dove,
And made me loth her trumps to "raise"
And score a lot to love.

But ah, my feelings none can know
When Lucy said that she
Would pay one-half her debt, and owe
The difference to me.

Though some of its contents are of a nature to appeal chiefly to the University man, the volume as a whole deserves a warm welcome from all who lay claim to the humorous sense.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. DUNCAN SCHWANN'S book is of unequal merit. *The Spirit of Parliament* affects the youthful "new member" in varying fashions on different days; and in

this volume, published by the firm of Alston Rivers, we find no solid body of doctrine, while the effect of its anecdotes tells in no one direction. That the author possesses descriptive power we cannot doubt after reading his account of Mr. Winston Churchill's oratory on pp. 45-7; but we are not equally pleased with all his chapters. Individual instances—representative of classes—may be cited to upset most of Mr. Schwann's theories. His description on the sixth page of a typical failure is contradicted, for example, by the remarkable success of the first two speeches in the House of Commons of Mr. Lever—"a soap-king." Mr. Schwann's larger theories of constitutional democracy will hardly stand historical investigation. He regards the effect on the Constitution of the United States of the separation of the administrative and legislative powers as "malignant." More serious observers treat it more respectfully. The Swiss system, as we showed last week in our comment on a preface by Sir Courtenay Ilbert, differs from the Constitutions of the United Kingdom and the United States. But it is nearer to the American than to our own, and receives increasing favour among political philosophers; while few now agree with the apparent view of our author that the last word of British democracy is to be found in a Parliamentary system resting on a number of conditions alternately praised and blamed by him. "A Ministry must be able to count... upon an indiscriminating support." "Our two-Party system" is thought by him to be essential, and assumed to be permanent. Surely no one who considers Australia can doubt that a Labour party in this country (not to speak of an Irish Nationalist party) testifies to the probability of the eventual destruction of this bedrock of the present Parliamentary system. Mr. Schwann proves too much. He demonstrates to his own satisfaction that it is the bounden duty of a member to vote in every division, however doubtful or uninstructed he knows his opinion to be. In a passage already quoted he proves that this regular vote must be regularly cast for his party. He explains that the House now sits only to 'register the decrees' of an executive, the power of which has grown rapidly, and is, he thinks, altogether dominant. Yet on other pages his optimism leads him to expect improvements inconsistent with these facts, if, indeed, they be facts. It is perhaps unfair to treat Mr. Schwann as a political philosopher, and safer to describe his volume as one containing only the first ideas of a young member. Some historical points are raised by the volume, but they concern matters already discussed in *The Athenæum*. It is perhaps less true than Mr. Schwann believes that John Wilkes was the demon that he here seems; and we should have described Sir Peter Wentworth rather as cunning than by the author's term "fiery." "Peppery" he was, as are many English country-gentlemen; but "fiery" is an epithet more applicable to Sir Peter's grandfather, the other Peter—a far more distinguished member of the House and a Puritan martyr, whose admirable wife, Walsingham's sister, died, nursing her dying husband, in the Tower. Sir Peter levied illegal taxes for Charles I., and then returned to the Puritan fold. He was appointed to the High Court of Justice, but avoided "regicide." He became the chairman of the Irish Committee, and of the Admiralty Committee of the Lord Protector's Council of State. He used his public position in his private feuds, was denounced by Cromwell, and "re-ratted." He sat in Restora-

tion Parliaments, but his last will, though he had survived Milton, still contained a legacy to his friend the secretary of the Right Worshipful Council of His Highness Oliver. Sir Peter was a magnificent time-server.

MR. ARNOLD-FORSTER'S *English Socialism of To-day* (Smith, Elder & Co.) is not a work of a nature to be reviewed in our columns. The bearing on party politics of its highly controversial matter makes it unsuitable for detailed criticism in our pages. Mr. Arnold-Forster, while attacking many of the publications of British Socialism, admits that "Socialism" in some senses of the term might "easily become a great power for good"; and rightly points out that it is "much more the outcome of circumstances than the direct result of Socialist teaching.... To a great extent Socialism is an appeal to the unhappy and the unfortunate." He is hardly justified by history in the assertion that "Socialist writers.... claim to be the successors" of "the Jacobins." On the contrary, they often point out that the French Jacobins were for the most part as anti-Socialist as was their English successor—Bradlaugh. Mr. Arnold-Forster remarks that "the Socialists.... are always looking either at what is going to happen to-morrow or what is going to happen a thousand years hence": an observation for which there is some warrant. When he discusses economical questions, they are handled so briefly that the result is far from satisfactory. The statement that "wages will not be raised by Act of Parliament" might be taken as a text for an essay of some value; but the naked assertion is not helpful. It is, we believe, admitted that wages have been raised as a result of such arbitrations as those conducted by Mr. Askwith on behalf of the Board of Trade—in the lace trade at Nottingham, for example; and it is difficult to prove that an Act of Parliament giving legal force to such a system might not, in the case of the sweated trades, have that effect the possibility of which is denied by Mr. Arnold-Forster.

It may be well to have an "official account" of *The Second Afghan War, 1878-80* (John Murray), in a single volume, for reference, on the library shelf. The work is hardly suited to the general reader, and its form is not that preferred by soldiers, who like a separate atlas or a portfolio of maps. Those in this volume cannot be used for study without being at once torn out. Lord Roberts has told the story of the advance on Kabul, the defence of that city against repeated attacks in the winter of 1879-80, and his march to Kandahar. The official pages are dry when set beside his narrative. All that is remembered by the armies and the European public is, unfortunately, the disaster of Maiwand. The most unhappy episodes of our occupation of Kandahar and of the campaigns of the previous autumn further north are attenuated in the extracts printed in this volume from the fuller official account written under the orders of Sir Charles MacGregor. Lord Roberts has shown that Maiwand did not stand alone. The Bombay cavalry and infantry (supported by a battery of horse artillery, and at Maiwand by a weak British battalion, a second being in Kandahar) were badly handled, but, at any time, little fit to face the Herat and Kabul regulars. In certain circumstances, even the tribesmen of the border were too much for well-drilled Bombay troops. That a British force should be beaten on the Helmund was bad enough; that it should be beaten by a totally unwarlike prince, as was Ayoub, was

astounding to Lord Roberts, unable as he afterwards found himself to make the victors hold their ground sufficiently for his taste. The force, hunted by the Afghans into Kandahar, tried one sortie, more feeble if possible than had been its operations in the field. The sortie is called a "success" in the official volume; but no one can read the details, or remember what was thought at the time, without being aware that such was not the opinion of Sir Donald Stewart or of Sir F. Roberts. Nothing could have been more satisfactory than the organization of the relief columns and the conduct of the troops dispatched from the north and from the south-east to re-establish the supremacy of our arms at Kandahar. The Afghan army, after one stand on a fortified mountain side, abandoned the whole of the guns used by them with much effect at Maiwand, and disappeared. Two days afterwards nothing could be found in the shape of an enemy anywhere between Kandahar and the mountains of Central and Northern Afghanistan. It was perhaps hardly worth while to publish a big volume now about military events in Afghanistan in 1879-80. But foreign students of the frontier will be glad to have the maps, already, we imagine, for the most part in the possession of Indian and of interested British officers. As a matter of literary phrasing we may mention the similarity in the descriptions of British defeats at the extreme right in the battle of Ladysmith on "Mournful Monday" and at Maiwand. *The Athenæum* quoted the words used in the official account of Ladysmith. In that here given of the cavalry charge ordered during the middle period of Maiwand, when "the men did not readily respond," we read: "Our men.... retired hastily and in some confusion." In connexion with recent proposals to establish a cantonment at Torsappar, situate in the mountains between the Khyber and the Kabul river, and in sight of Dakka, we note the description of the surrounding country here given in the account of the operations against the Mohmands in January, 1880. The hills are so steep that there was a great loss of baggage animals which fell over precipices on the paths—all crossing "slippery rock": "even the unshod battery mules could not keep their footing." The hills are also "without water." The railway, to which unfortunately "a general assent" was given a few years ago, leads to nowhere in particular; and the main objection to Lord Kitchener's proposal of a military station between three and four thousand feet above the Kabul river is that service in such a spot is equally unpopular with British and with native troops, and one hardly to be forced on them unless the need is more clear than the majority of great frontier officers recognize. The index is not perfect. We fail, for example, to find "the decisive victory of Ahmed Khel."

Stories from the Arabian Nights. Retold by Laurence Housman. Drawings by Edmund Dulac. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—Mr. Housman treats the 'Arabian Nights' in no spirit of excessive pedantry. In the first place, his 'Arabian Nights' are not strictly the genuine thing. Half of the six stories do not occur in any original manuscript of the 'Alf Leyla wa Leyla': they are in fact what Burton called 'Supplemental Nights.' They are, however, capital stories, and Mr. Housman was justified in retelling them. Aladdin, Ali Baba, and Khudadad and the Princess of Deryabar are not part of the 'Arabian Nights.' As to the retelling, Mr. Housman takes all sorts of liberties, and we do not blame him. He picks out such passages and incidents as suit his

purpose, some from one version, some from another; and he sharpens the point of the story where he thinks it advisable. His object is to make good readable stories, without troubling himself about Oriental "atmosphere," local "colour," or textual accuracy. How little he knows about Oriental scholarship may be divined from the careful manner in which he always puts an accent on the final *e* of the name he spells "Scheherazade." He is right in making Shahrazad the heroine of the 'Nights':—

"The idea which binds the stories together is greater and more romantic than the stories themselves.... Scheherazade, loquacious and self-possessed, sitting up in bed at the renewed call of dawn to save her neck for the round of another day. Here is a figure of romance worth a dozen of the prolix stories to which it has been made sponsor; and often we may have followed the fortunes of some shoddy hero and heroine chiefly to determine at what possible point of interest the narrator could have left hanging that frail thread on which for another twenty-four hours her life was to depend."

Procrastination was therefore "the basis of her art," and hence the prolixity of the tales, according to Mr. Housman. It is a pretty idea, and we fear the impending tragedy, happily averted, of poor Shahrazad is often forgotten by readers of the 'Arabian Nights' after the first few pages. But of course Mr. Housman knows perfectly well, and indeed explains, that the idea is really nonsense, so far as the character of the stories is concerned. They are procrastinating, tedious, prolix, as he says, in all conscience; but they are so because they are Eastern tales, not because Shahrazad had to put off the executioner. The connecting story was made up independently of the stories it includes. To write of the 'Arabian Nights' as "the product of a race" is also absurd, especially after they have been described as "a miscellany gathered from various sources, of various dates."

The text is only a peg whereon to hang the pictures, and these are most delightfully whimsical to the present reviewer. Without any straining after archaeological accuracy, they are strictly Oriental in tone, and what is far more, they are magical without any of the conventional artifices. You feel you are looking at a world of wonder, and that it is an Eastern world. Persia has suggested most of the dress and the architecture, with here and there a touch of Cairo or Damascus. The faces of the men are predominantly Persian or Turkish, but always grotesque and Rabelaisian; the girls are lovely, but they are not Eastern girls—rather do they recall the types of Burne-Jones, but that does not destroy the illusion. The scenery belongs to fairyland or Mr. Rackham's land. But the triumph of the art lies in its suggestion of marvel, of magic, in every line. The only criticism that occurs to us at all forcibly is that there is too much striving after the grotesque—indeed, the farcical. The people of the 'Arabian Nights,' with rare exceptions, were not buffoons; and the Persians—after all, many of the tales are Persian, and M. Dulac was right to choose a Persian style—are not a funny people, all broad grins and rib-splitting, as one might imagine from these drawings. However, if the painter's conception, an odd medley of wonderment and farce, be admitted, he has carried it out with great skill. The jolly fat viziers might be Karakush—not the historical, but he of the coffee-shops and plays—or again they might be Pantagruel. The damsel who upsets the frying-pan with the four coloured fish is not in

the least like an Eastern *ginnia*; but she is magical enough, as well as wholly charming, and the snake on her arm gives the true touch. This curious atmosphere of magic, never more brilliantly suggested than in these delightful drawings, enters specially into the scenes in the story of the King of the Ebony Isles: the Rip van Winkle rocks, the strange gnarled and lightning-riven trees—all much after Mr. Rackham's imaginations—and the haunted look in the Queen's eyes are marvellously convincing. The old fisherman pottering along the brown lane beside the mud walls, with the peep of blue water and lateen sails beyond, is a real vision of the East. Fat Ali Baba and his braying ass are delicious; but the Forty Thieves remind us too forcibly of the pantomime of former days. The old cobbler, Baba Mustafa, like the fisherman, is excellent, and so is Morgiana; in fact, she is the most delightful figure of them all, and the final dance and dagger scene is one of the happiest of many happy conceptions: the fascinating whirling figure in the midst; Abdallah with his stupid mouth open, droning a chant to his lute; and the admiring animal face of Ali, sitting beside the grim chief of the robbers, make up a perfect little picture. The laughing courtiers in a later drawing are overdone, with their huge noses and violent guffaws—they belong to Rabelais, not to the East; but the consultation of the doctors is admirable. Good as the details usually are, we do not like Mr. Dulac's tiles.

Bath under Beau Nash. By Lewis Melville. (E. Nash.)—Richard Nash rests his fame not only on his constitution of Bath as a social centre, but also on his establishment of the prototype of the beau. Exquisites there had been in plenty before him, even to the days of Alcibiades. Shakespeare has left us a vivid rendering of one Elizabethan fop, and bucks of the town were as common as blackberries in the reigns of the later Stuarts. But the pure beau waited for creation by Nash. His office as autocrat of Bath gave him his opportunity; he could not have risen to such heights of individualism otherwise. He made it possible for Beau Brummell to follow and vary him. It is not fair to deal with the two men on the same level, for Nash had in him a genius for organization and a social talent which elevated him far above mere dandies. His wit was not astonishing; his humour was elementary; but his personality was supreme. And under his official glitter he carried a heart capable of disinterested kindnesses. One is not disposed to claim too many virtues for a master of ceremonies at a fashionable resort; but Nash has it to his credit that he brought the duel into disrepute, and set his face against loose living. One is content to believe that all this was done with an eye to business. That matters nothing. Nash takes his place as a practical reformer, and has justified his honourable mention in the pages of Buckle.

Mr. Melville has written an agreeable account of this interesting man, and on the whole an adequate account. There is a smack of bookmaking about his performance, which arises from his lengthy quotations and extracts. He claims to have studied carefully all the authorities, and appends to his volume a formidable list of these. He is seen at his best in his summary of Nash's character, a not unworthy and generous estimate in which we can concur. Nash was no tuft-hunter. He was never ashamed of his origin, and one of his best retorts was to the Duchess of Marl-

borough, who accused him of never mentioning his father: "No, madam, I seldom mention my father in company, not because I have any reason to be ashamed of him, but because he has some reason to be ashamed of me." Mr. Melville's book is seasoned by many anecdotes and verses, and is sufficiently illustrated.

The Itinerary of Benjamin of Tudela. Critical Text, Translation, and Commentary by M. N. Adler. (Frowde.)—Benjamin of Tudela occupies an honourable place among the early travellers who, not content with obtaining information for the purpose of satisfying their own curiosity and serving their private interests, took the pains to write out a careful account of what they saw and heard in the lands they visited. The main value of the 'Itinerary' lies, of course, in the full and accurate statements given in it of the numbers and the condition of the Jews in various parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa during the latter part of the twelfth century. But its interest is by no means confined to this branch of information; for things Christian and Mohammedan, besides a number of matters which are interesting from the point of view of folklore, are sedulously noted and briefly commented upon in the concise and crisp narrative of the observant traveller. We have here, in fact, a kind of panorama in which the Jews, naturally placed in the foreground, are stationed in their proper positions amidst the ruling races of the East and West. The high value of such a book of travels did not, accordingly, escape the attention of the learned during the general revival of study in the sixteenth century. To Hebraists the opportunity of gauging its importance was given by the editions of Constantinople and Ferrara, which appeared in 1543 and 1556 respectively; and the Latin translation of Arias Montanus, printed at Antwerp in 1575, had naturally the effect of making it widely known among Christian scholars. L'Empereur published another Latin translation in 1633, and there are also French, German, Dutch, and English renderings, besides—as might be expected—rather numerous editions and reprints of the Hebrew text.

It would be better still if one could feel certain that the entire account, as originally written by the traveller, has come down to us. As it is, a fairly strong suspicion remains that the unknown redactor, who also added a short preface, omitted parts which might have been interesting from the point of view of modern study. The extant narrative is, however, throughout in the first person, and therefore presumably in the exact words of the author. The travels are generally believed to have lasted from 1160 to 1173. Mr. Adler would limit the time of Benjamin's absence from Europe to 1165-71. But his argument from the dates in the career of Pope Alexander III. is not wholly convincing; for instead of visiting Rome after that Pope's return to the city in 1165, our traveller might have been there shortly after Alexander's election in 1159. On the other hand, it seems certain that he stayed at Cairo in 1171; and we must therefore assume that his return journey thence to Spain occupied a considerable time, for it is expressly stated in the preface that he reached Castile in 1173.

The traveller's route on the outward journey lay through Catalonia, Southern France, Italy, Greece, the islands of the Levant, Syria, Palestine, and Mesopotamia. During his stay at Bagdad he tried to collect information about countries lying further east and north. He travelled back by way of Khuzistan, the Indian Ocean, Yemen,

Egypt, and Sicily. He everywhere put himself into communication with leading men, and this, together with his own native shrewdness and talent for observation, enabled him to produce his admirable 'Itinerary.' His statements regarding Palestine are, as Mr. Beazley observes, more accurate than those made by Christian pilgrims of that period; and the same general trustworthiness characterizes the work throughout. His mistakes are to be attributed partly to the mediæval atmosphere in which he lived, and partly to his Jewish training and mode of thought. We are thus informed that though the Salt Pillar of Lot's wife was incessantly licked by sheep, it always grew again, and remained as large as ever. A statue of Hercules at Rome is taken by him to represent the hero Samson; and we are told that two copper pillars in St. John Lateran, stated to have been originally made by King Solomon, sweated so much about the anniversary of the destruction of the Temple that water was seen to pour down from them. Such remarks in a twelfth-century work only add to its piquancy, and do not affect the vital interest of a narrative which is crammed with information on Jewish affairs and the general political and commercial conditions of the time.

A word must be said on the special merits of Mr. Adler's edition. No manuscript copies have been available to editors of the text since the appearance of the editions of 1543 and 1556; but the present text is based on a fine old copy of the work preserved at the British Museum, and is besides enriched by the readings of several other MSS. Secondly Mr. Adler has made a close and painstaking study of all the minute geographical and historical points presented by the narrative; and although it cannot be affirmed that the last word on everything has now been said, the merit of a distinct advance in the critical study of the 'Itinerary' must be cheerfully accorded to the new edition. In the introduction Mr. Adler gives a kind of bird's-eye view of the conditions of the time.

We have received at about the same time the editions for 1908 of two useful annual handbooks. *Dod's Parliamentary Companion* (Whittaker & Co.) is of the usual excellence, and forms, as always, the best pocket volume on the two Houses; while *Debrett's House of Commons and the Judicial Bench* (Dean & Son) is convenient for clubs and library shelves of reference. We have never been perfectly satisfied with the classification of members in any of the Parliamentary volumes. It is now everywhere better than it used to be, but still open to criticism. We find, for example, in 'Debrett,' Mr. John Ward, the member for Stoke-upon-Trent, described in one place merely as "Socialist," and in another—the biographical notice—more fully as a "Socialist running on a strong Labour and Democratic programme." The words are no doubt Mr. Ward's, but they suggest, in both places, that he sits specially as a Socialist, or is a member of the Labour party; whereas he invited, and received, we believe, the Liberal vote in his single-handed contest against a Conservative, while he is, undoubtedly, not a member of the Labour party. We turned to the name of Mr. Chiozza Money to see how that "advanced" member was described, and there is no objection to be taken, in this case, to the name "Collectivist Liberal." In the Preface to 'Debrett' the editor divides the House among Liberals, Nationalists, Unionists (with a subdivision into Con-

servatives and Liberal Unionists), and "Labour and Socialist members, 54." We should be inclined to suggest that a classification which does not distinguish the Labour party, and which probably lumps Mr. Burt and Mr. John Wilson with Mr. Grayson, as well as with the solid party led by Mr. Henderson, is far from useful. It would be better to name the parties as they are actually organized in the House of Commons of 1908, and were in that of 1907. 'Dod,' which at one time was the subject of somewhat similar comment in our review, appears now to avoid most of the common errors; but the description of Mr. John Ward as a "Labour member," may be contrasted with that of Mr. Burt, styled "a Radical, in favour of Home Rule." Some of the miners are more accurately called "Liberal and Labour."

The Catholic Who's Who, edited by Sir F. C. Burnand (Burns & Oates), is a valuable book of reference. The biographies (over two thousand in number) abound in details, and include a great many people of interest to the literary world. We have tested the volume in various parts, and found it audably accurate.

The Roots of Reality: being Suggestions for a Philosophical Reconstruction. By E. Belfort Bax. (E. Grant Richards.)—Professionalism is just as odious in philosophy as in athletics; wherefore, if Mr. Bax handles metaphysics decidedly *en amateur*, his conscientious effort to get to the bottom of things merits respect and attention none the less. Amateurism reveals itself in want of scholarship—Greek accents anywhere and anyhow, barbarism such as "ego-noumenon," positive blunders such as "termina a quo and ad quem"; but, more crucially still, in a certain want of method, method of exposition at all events, and, we suspect, method of connected and consistent thinking. In our judgment (warped, it may be, by undue familiarity with philosophic schools of the day and their shibboleths) Mr. Bax tries to bring together two incompatible kinds of Idealism, and succeeds in concealing this fundamental incompatibility from himself only by declining to push either of the alternative arguments really home. Thus Mr. Bax will have nothing to do with pure Pallogism—in other words, the Hegelian view of things; he refuses to whittle away the world into bloodless categories. On the other hand, he does believe in a consciousness-in-general. How he arrives at it we are not told; it is a postulate, it appears, but no analysis is offered of the meaning of postulation. We suspect our author in all this to be, consciously or unconsciously, following in the footsteps of Mr. Bradley. At any rate, he seems to accept that philosopher's view that solipsism and pluralism are equally unthinkable; whereupon consciousness-in-general is, presumably, the sole resource left to him. From this we proceed to an ultimate test of truth which is found in the self-consistency of consciousness as a whole—again a reminiscence of Mr. Bradley. But here comes the rub. In all mind and consciousness an alogical element stands out against the logical element, and can never be merged therein, being fundamentally other. This is the central topic of the book, and the chapter dealing with the nature of these antithetic elements is interesting, and deserves careful study. Sometimes the author seems almost to make the alogical-element equivalent to will, or will and feeling in conjunction; but on the whole his intention appears to be to identify it with the "thiness" of present consciousness. In the interest of the postulated consciousness-in-general the claim of this-

ness—of immediacy—to be the sole reality is disallowed, and the live actual reduced to level terms with a bloodless potential. This is not, as we understand Mr. Bax, the potential of the absolutist, capable ultimately and somehow of attaining to complete actuality. There is no hint that death is one day to be swallowed up in victory. Consciousness-in-general is in perpetual dualism with itself. But, if so, the ultimate test of truth proposed is utterly nugatory. Consciousness can never be a self-consistent whole, and any alogical and immediate truth-feeling that seems to tell us that it is must consequently be a sham. Its "presuppositional value" can never be more than relative to fallible mankind.

Now this, we imagine, Mr. Bax would scarcely be concerned to deny. Though he goes to the Pallogist for his principles, his preoccupation with the "alogical" forces him to invest them with a purely humanistic validity and use. Indeed, we suspect that he might be persuaded to avow a whole-hearted humanism, were he not inclined to identify personal idealism with individualism. Mr. Bax is a Socialist, and his consciousness-in-general is not the Absolute, but rather Humanity. But what a Socialistic metaphysic, that contemptuously rejects all thought of pluralism! No communion of saints in heaven; and on earth the fleeting generations of individuals whose highest good is alogically apprehended in some mock synthesis of asymptotes.

THE *Transactions* of the Berlin Oriental Seminary for 1907 contain some important philological and ethnographical contributions. Prof. Meinhof continues his studies of East African languages, including in the present instalment Zaramo (Dzalamo) and Ndorobo. This, we fancy, is the first detailed study of the latter as an independent language; a short vocabulary was published by Sir H. H. Johnston in 'The Uganda Protectorate,' Art. II. We may also mention 'Some Remarks on the Masai Verb,' by H. A. Fokken; a sketch of Kipangwa phonetics (the Wapangwa are to be found in German East Africa, to the east of Lake Nyasa), by M. Klamroth; and 'The Language of the Banôho' (Kamerun), by P. G. A. Adams. Father Adams has further examined this language, comparing it with that of the neighbouring Bapuku tribe, in the last number of *Anthropos*. Herr Mischlich publishes some Hausa traditions in the original text, with interlinear German translation; and Herr C. Spiess continues a valuable series of papers under the title 'Blicke in das Zauber- und Götterwesen der Anlôer Westafrikas'—the Anlô being a branch of the Ehwe, whose symbolical gesture-language is treated, in an article full of curious information, by Herr Diedrich Westermann, one of the foremost authorities on this people.

UNPUBLISHED LANDOR MS.

IN a recent notice of a reprint of Landor's 'Hellenics' what he himself had said about those poems was quoted from a manuscript in his handwriting. The whole paper, which was found with other MSS. in Landor's writing-desk, is headed 'Part of a Letter,' but contains no other clue to his object in writing it. It is of interest, since it deals with his ideas on versification; and I give it below, leaving its occasional eccentricities of spelling, &c. :—

"You tell me you are afraid my 'Hellenics,' being in blank verse, will not be popular. I do believe I might be pleased by popularity, if it had

come to me, but I never called it or made room for it.

"Now a few words in reply to yours on versification. This form of versification is necessary in the tragic and epic, if indeed epic there is ever to be again: the 'Eneid' is the last. Romance, in prose and verse, supersedes it, which indeed is not much to be regretted when we read Tasso, Ariosto, and Scott. Shakespeare is the first who has given us a specimen of what verse without rhyme can do. Tragedy seldom admits a sonorous period; yet has there ever sprung from poet one so grand as the close of

The cloud-capt towers, &c.?

"Attempts have been made lately to turn the 'Iliad' into English hexameters. Barbarous work! Intolerable crucifixion! The German old women have been cloying and overloading our stomachs—and not with sweets.

"We have measures of our own in greater variety than Roman and Greek, and, I will venture to add, no less harmonious. Ours are more peculiarly adapted to the subjects. For instance, the earliest specimen of the elegiac is the war-song of Tyrtæos. It marches with the Spartan, it dances with Theokritos, it sports with Ovid, and it sighs on the bosom of Tibullus. It does equally well in epigram, but less properly than phalæcics, which lie in the preserves of Catullus.

"But nobody would employ the English elegiac measure to such a purpose. Is there any of the Greek so suitable to tenderness and melancholy as that in Gray's 'Churchyard'? The censurers of this poet and of Pope censure neither of them in the right place. It was wrong in both to tag their own personalities on the most interesting and delightful of poems. Heloise was thinking of Abbeilard alone, and we would be thinking only of Heloise. She was not looking out for distant visitors to the Paraclete, her heart wanted but one. We are certain that Pope means himself: we are puzzled about Gray's 'youth whose bounty was large,' but who had nothing to give.

"Now a few words on our hexameters. If such liberties are permitted as we find in them, a score may be spouted in an hour by a schoolboy. It is only in what is improperly called *blank* verse that 'linked sweetness can be long drawn out.' The head master has no scholars. His instrument was the organ; his boys take to the fiddle in preference. I linger in solitude on the outskirts of his garden, and I sadden when the last notes are over. We may wish, rather than expect, that the rising generation be less experimental in poetics, and listen no longer to those who would lead them away from their Virgil and Horace, into some briary thicket in the wilds of Germany. Let them be contented with the wholesome fruit of well-trained trees, which we can no more transplant successfully than the vine and olive.

"Show me, if you can, two consecutive harmonious periods in twenty thousand English hexameters, or five consecutive verses composed entirely of dactyls and spondee. Innumerable of them begin with trochees and tribrachs; and in the intermediate are frequently two short syllables unsupported. I wonder what Ovid made of the Getic in which and in Latin meter he wrote a book of poetry, and was ashamed of having done so. I am ashamed of having made twenty such in our language, challenged by a friend who stood beside me while I was accomplishing the task."

Some readers will recall Tennyson's outburst concerning the hexameters which "daring Germany gave us."

There is a curious break in the argument in the fourth paragraph, where the sentence beginning "For instance" has no very close connexion with the preceding one. The "head master" in paragraph 6 is Milton. The following passage occurs in the imaginary conversation between Milton and Marvel which was published first in *The Athenæum* of May 18th, 1861 :—

"MILTON.....Sir Philip Sidney tried his hand at turning our English into Latin hexameters. Some of the Germans have done likewise. English and German hexameters sound as a heavy cart sounds bounding over boulders."

"Sound as a heavy cart sounds bounding over the boulders," a sort of hexameter, is perhaps what Landor wrote. His own

hexameters in English will be found in 'Last Fruit,' pp. 410, 415, and 482.

In the last paragraph of the Letter the allusion is to Ovid, *Epist.* iv. 13, 19.

STEPHEN WHEELER.

THE NEW UNCANONICAL GOSPEL.

IN the new fragment of an uncanonical Gospel ('Oxyr. Pap.,' vol. v. No. 840) the editors seem unduly critical of the passage (ll. 32 foll.) *ὁ δὲ ἐλούσῃ τοὺς τοῖς χειρομένοισι ἰδασιν ἐν οἷς κύνες καὶ χοῖροι βέβληνται νυκτὸς καὶ ἡμέρας*, saying, "The description is incredible when applied to a pool in which the chief priest bathed," and deducing the conclusion, from this and other points, that the author "was aiming chiefly at dramatic effect, and was not really well acquainted with the Temple." The conclusion may be true, but I cannot help thinking that they misinterpret this passage. Here is the whole passage in their translation:—

"The Saviour answered and said unto him, 'Woe, ye blind, who see not. Thou hast washed in these running waters wherein dogs and swine have been cast night and day, and hast cleansed and wiped the outside skin, which also the harlots and flute-girls anoint and wash and wipe and beautify for the lust of men; but within they are full of scorpions and all wickedness. But I and my disciples, who thou sayest have not bathed, have been dipped in the waters of eternal life which come from...'" [The papyrus is here defective.]

Surely "these running waters," &c., simply means "in material water, which is constantly being contaminated." The compression of phrase is not uncommon: in strict logic the speaker would have said "in this water, which is simply material water, and material water is constantly being contaminated." I do not think we are justified in supposing that the writer implies that dogs and swine were cast into the priest's bathing-water any more than that "the outside skin" of the priest was actually the same skin as that which the harlots anointed, &c.—which is impossible. I take *τοῖς τοῖς χειρομένοισι* to be added simply to emphasize the notion of actual as opposed to metaphorical water. N. C. S.

PROBLEMS IN HORACE.

As your review of my book on the Odes (September 7th, p. 265) may have led some who are interested in Horatian problems to consult it, I would ask you to publish the following note.

In sec. 85 of the Introduction I have argued on the hypothesis that the Licinius Murena mentioned by Varro, in 'De R. R.,' iii. 3, may be (1) Mæcenas's brother-in-law himself, or (2) some other member of the family. It was a censurable omission not to point out that a passage in Pliny is inconsistent with the former supposition. He says that Sergius Orata was the first to make oyster preserves, and that Licinius Murena then led the way in establishing vivaria for other kinds of fish, and he cites the Hortensii, Luculli, &c., as following Murena's example ('H. N.' ix. 79-80). He does not refer to any lawsuits, but the one brought against Sergius is mentioned by Valerius Max. (bk. ix. 1). My words, therefore, "But most probably Varro is alluding to the man with whom we are concerned," contain a proposition incompatible with Pliny's statement, which postulates a Murena of an earlier generation. These passages may still be used to support the argument of Dr. Verrall for which I was

contending, but not on the hypothesis that Varro was alluding to the actual Licinius Murena who is addressed in the three books. In that respect, therefore, I should be glad if you would allow me the opportunity of correcting myself.

The same subject is mentioned by Columella (viii. 16):—

"Iam enim celebres erant deliciae popinalis cum ad mare deferrentur vivaria quorum studiosissimi, velut ante devictarum gentium Numantinus et Isauricus, ita Sergius Orata et Licinius Murena captorum piscium letabantur vocabulis."

This remark is elucidated by Pliny, who says that these vivaria were built not only for luxury, but also as commercial speculations. When we consider the old Roman view of the indignity of trade, we see that they illustrate what I may compendiously call Horace's "mercator" motive. Columella's point in his allusion to conquered nations, and in this comparison with Numantinus (P. Æm. Scipio, *Vell. Pat.*, ii. 4) and Isauricus (P. Servilius, *Ov.*, 'Fast,' i. 593), lies in the *agnomina* of these men, Orata (a golden-hued fish, *Fest.*, s.v.) and Murena (a lamprey), indicating that they did not take their titles or their wealth from the spoils and successes of war, but from their adroitness in turning their skill as fishermen to account. The Murena of Horace's day seems to have followed in the course of his predecessor.

E. R. GARNSEY.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Baudrillart (A.), *The Catholic Church, the Renaissance, and Protestantism*, 7/6. Lectures at the Catholic Institute of Paris, January to March, 1904.
Campbell (Rev. J. L.), *The Patmos Letters applied to Modern Christendom*, 4/6 net.
Carlike (Bishop of), *Home Life*, 1/6 net. In the Christian Life Series.
Gaebelein (A. C.), *The Harmony of the Prophetic Word*, 3/6 net.
Gunsauls (F. W.), *The Transfiguration of Christ*, 3/6 net.
Hunt (W. R.), *Heathenism under the Searchlight*, 3/6 net. With Foreword by the Rev. W. Durban.
Mauro (P.), *Man's Day*, 3/6.
Peabody (F. G.), *Mornings in the College Chapel, Second Series*, 5/6 net. Short addresses to young men on personal religion.
Programme of Modernism, 5/ net. A reply to the Encyclical of Pius X., with an Introduction by A. Leale Lilley.
Raffini Commentarius in Symbolum Apostolorum, 2/ net. Latin text and a short history of Rufinus and his times. Third Edition, edited by the Rev. C. Whitaker.—Commentary, 1/6 net. Third Edition, translated by the Rev. C. Whitaker.
Sampson (Rev. Gerard), *The Prayer Manual for Daily Use*, 2/ net. Contains private devotions, together with the offices of Prime and Compline.
Trench (Archbishop), *Notes on the Miracles of Our Lord*, 2/6 net. With an Introduction by A. Smythe Palmer. In the London Library.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Ball (T. Stanley), *Church Plate of the City of Chester*, 10/6 net. Illustrated.
Bell's Miniature Series of Painters: Botticelli, by R. H. Hobart Cust; The Brothers Van Eyck, by P. G. Konody, 1/ net each.
Carter (A. C. R.), *The Year's Art*, 1908, 3/6 net.
Green (E. Tyrrell), *Towers and Spires, their Design and Arrangement*, 10/6 net. With 129 illustrations from pen-and-ink drawings by the author, and two maps.
Lethaby (W. R.), *Greek Buildings represented by Fragments in the British Museum, No. 1*, 2/ net. Treats of Masterpieces in Colour: Leighton, by A. Lys Baldry.—Raphael, by Paul G. Konody.
Pais (E.), *Ancient Italy*, 21/ net. Historical and geographical investigations in Central Italy, Magna Græcia, Sicily, and Sardinia, translated by C. Denmore Curtis.
Rankine (W. F.), *Nature Study and Brush Drawing correlated on Heuristic Lines*, 3/6.
Ruskin (J.), *Works*, Vol. xxxiii. Library Edition.

Poetry and Drama.

- Ballads of the Blue, by Pelican, 1/ net. A Collection of naval verses from *The Fleet*.
Campbell (T.), *Complete Poetical Works*, with Notes by J. Logie Robertson, India-Paper Edition, 5/ cloth, 2/
Gibson (E.), *The Day's Journey*, 5/ net.
Magee (L. J.), *Songs after Work*, 7/6 net.
Titterton (W. R.), *Love Poems*, 1/ net.

Music.

- Liebhich (Mrs. F.), *Cleude Achille Debussy*, 2/6 net. In *Living Masters of Music*.

Bibliography.

Cardiff Public Libraries, *Forty-Fifth Annual Report*. Davenport (C.), *The Book, its History and Development*, 6/ net. Illustrated.

Political Economy.

- Chapman (S. J.), *Work and Wages: Part II. Wages and Employment*, 10/6 net. A continuation of Lord Brassey's 'Work and Wages,' for which see *Athen.*, Aug. 24, 1872, p. 233.
Fox (A. W.), *The Rating of Land Values*, 3/6 net. Notes upon the proposals to levy rates in respect of site values. Second Edition, with Addenda.
Mallock (W. H.), *A Critical Examination of Socialism*, 6/

History and Biography.

- Baring-Gould (S.), *The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte*, 10/6 net. New Edition. For former notice see *Athen.*, Dec. 19, 1896, p. 571.
Bengal Past and Present, January. *Journal of the Calcutta Historical Society*.
Clark (F. E.), *The Continent of Opportunity: the South American Republics, their History, &c.*, 6/ net.
Durland (K.), *The Red Reign*, 7/6 net. The Story of an adventurous year in Russia, illustrated with photographs by the author and others.
Kershaw (S. W.), *Surrey Sketches in Olden Time*, 3/6 net.
Makower (S. V.), *Perdita*, 16/ net. A romance in biography, dealing with the life of Mary Robinson. With 17 illustrations.
Mathews (T.), *The O'Neills of Ulster: their History and Genealogy*, 3 vols., 35/. With illustrations, some notices of the northern sept, and an Introduction by Francis Joseph Biggar.
Memoirs of a Huguenot Family, 7/6 net. Compiled from the Autobiography of J. Fontaine, &c. by Anne Maury. Reprinted from the original edition of 1852.
Memorials of Old Warwickshire, 15/ net. Edited by Alice Dryden, with many illustrations, in Memorials of the Counties of England.
Renwick (R.), *Glasgow Memorials*, 21/ net. Illustrated.
Robbins (H. H.), *Our First Ambassador to China*, 16/ net. An illustrated account of the life of the Earl of Macartney, with extracts from his letters, and the narrative of his experiences in China, as told by himself.
Seignobos (C.), *History of Medieval Civilization and of Modern to the End of the 17th Century*, 5/ net.
Walker (Col. T. N.), *Through the Mutiny, 7/6*. Reminiscences of thirty years' active service and sport in India, 1854-83. Illustrated.
Winckler (H.), *The History of Babylonia and Assyria*, 6/. New Edition, translated by James A. Craig.
Wylie (J.), *The House of Lords*, 2/6 net. No. I. of Historical Sketches.

Geography and Travel.

Fordham (H. G.), *Hertfordshire Maps*. A descriptive catalogue of the maps of the county, 1579-1900.

Education.

Harvard University Catalogue, 1907-8; Liverpool University Calendar, 1908.

Philology.

James (E. W.) and Endrei (Z.), *New Dictionary of the English and Hungarian Languages: English and Hungarian Part*, 5/ net.

School-Books.

- Æschylus: *The Eumenides: The Prometheus bound*, 1/ each. Translated by W. Headlam.
Berg (P. J. van den), *Per Istrade Aperte, Part I*, 3/ net. New method of learning the Italian Language.
Brooksbank (F. H.), *Essay and Letter Writing*, 2/6. With models and outlines.
Lincoln (A. T.) and Walton (J. H.), *Exercises in Elementary Quantitative Chemical Analysis*, 6/6 net.

Science.

- Bower (F. O.), *The Origin of a Land Flora*, 18/ net. A theory based upon the facts of alternation, with numerous illustrations.
Bruce (E. M.), *Detection of the Common Food Adulterants*, 5/ net.
Cain (J. C.), *The Chemistry of the Diazo-Compounds*, 10/6 net.
Cunningham (B.), *A Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Harbour Engineering*, 16/ net.
Fletcher (H.), *Optimism, a Real Remedy*. Treats of digestion, and has a Foreword by William D. Orcutt.
Gerard (J.), *The Old Riddle and the Newest Answer*, 6d. Fifth Edition.
Gunther (C. O.), *Integration by Trigonometric and Imaginary Substitution*, 5/ net. With an Introduction by J. Burkill Webb.
Hildebrandt (A.), *Airships Past and Present*, 10/6 net. With chapters on the use of balloons in connexion with meteorology, photography, and the carrier pigeon. Translated by W. H. Story.
Macdonald (J.), *Stephens' Book of the Farm: Vol. I. Land and its Equipment*, 10/6 net. Fifth Edition, largely rewritten.
Melick (C. W.), *Dairy Laboratory Guide*, 5/ net. With 52 illustrations.
Ruhmer (E.), *Wireless Telephony in Theory and Practice*, 10/6 net. Translated from the German by J. Erskine-Murray, with an Appendix by the Translator. Illustrated.
Tilley (H.), *Diseases of the Nose and Throat*, 14/ net.
Walker (S. F.), *Steam Boilers, Engines, and Turbines*, 9/ net.
Work of John Samuel Budgett, Balfour Student of the University of Cambridge, 25/ net. A collection of his zoological Papers, with biographical sketch by A. E. Shipley, edited by J. Graham Kerr.
Wyllie (J.), *Tumours of the Cerebellum*, 4/ net.

Fiction.

- Aitken (R.), *The Golden Horseshoe*, 6/. The story of a lucky strike.
Appleton (G. W.), *The Willoughby Affair*, 6/
Bazin (R.), *The Nun*, 6/
Bentley (A.), *Twin Brothers*, 6/
Blondelle-Burton (J.), *The Last of her Race*, 6/. A romance of the Spanish succession.

Brainerd (E. H.), Concerning Belinda, 3/6. Sketches of New York boarding-schools for girls, illustrated by Harrison Fisher and Katharine N. Richardson.
 Bargin (G. B.), Gahad's Garden, 6/
 Curries (Capt. H.), A Bride on Trust, 6/
 De Morgan (W.), Somehow Good, 6/
 Dickberry (F.), The Storm of London, 6d. New Edition.
 Drew (S.), The Girl Behind, 1/ net. A story based upon the life of a shopgirl.
 Earleton (P.), The Place Taker, 6/
 Emmett (K. P.), The Silver Zone, 6/. A Hindu story.
 Eyre (J.), Condemned to Death, 6/
 Gibbs (P.), The Individualist, 2/
 Gould (N.), The Top Weight, 2/
 Hardy (Iza D.), Love in Idleness, 6/
 Harris (M. C.), The Tents of Wickedness, 6/. Frontispiece by Harrison Fisher.
 Hinkson (H. A.), Father Alphonus, 6/
 Hurst (E. H.), Mystery Island, 6/. With a frontispiece in colour by Griswold Tynge.
 Kormahan (Coulson), The Red Peril, 6/
 Kipling (R.), Stalky & Co., 5/ net. Pocket Edition.
 Little Revolution, A, by the Author of 'None so Pretty,' 6/. A politico-social romance.
 Lowndes (Mrs. Belloc), The Pulse of Life, 6/. A story of a passing world.
 Meadows (A. M.), The Odd Trick, 6/
 Middlemass (Jean), An Evil Angel, 6/
 Moberly (L. G.), Tangled Webb, 6/
 Montgomery (K. L.), Colonel Kate, 6/
 Nowell (E.), Which? 3/6
 Osney Foss. By F. W., 5/ net. A story of the Black Country.
 Pemberton (Clive), The Harvest of Deceit, 6/
 Prague (J.), Vincenzo's Vendetta, 6/
 Pratt (A.), First Person Paramount, 6/. Illustrated by J. Macfarlane.
 Roberts (Morris), Captain Spink, and other Sea Comedies, 6/. Seven short sketches.
 Sillery (Major C.), A Curtain of Cloud, 6/
 Speight (T. W.), The Price of a Secret, 6/
 Thurston (E. Temple), Sally Bishop, 6/. With a frontispiece by W. R. Dakin.
 Turner (E.) and Hodder (R.), The Armada Gold, 6/
 Tytler (Sarah), The Two Lady Lascelles, 6/
 Walpole (Mary), The Love Seekers, 6/.

General Literature.

Cohen (M. Solis), Woman in Girlhood, Wifehood, Motherhood, 10/6 net. Illustrated.
 Confessio Medici, by the Writer of 'The Young People,' 3/6 net.
 G. B. S. Calendar, 1/ net. A quotation for every day in the year, selected by Marion Nixon.
 Lynch (H. F. B.), Europe in Macedonia, 1/. Five articles reprinted from *The Morning Post*.
 O'Donnell (F. Hugh), Paragang on Shannon: the price of a Political Priesthood, 6/. Refers to present-day Ireland.
 Orient Review, No. 1, January, 1/ net.
 Peaker (F.), British Citizenship: its Rights and its Duties, 2/. With a Preface by the late Sir John Lawson Walton. New Edition.
 Representation, No. 1, February, 1d. The Journal of the Proportional Representation Society.
 Routledge's New Universal Library: Coleridge's Lectures on Shakespeare; Hazlitt's Lectures on English Poets; Ruskin's Ethics of the Dust; Seeley's Ecce Homo, 1/ net each.
 Sherman (E. B.), Words to the Wise—and Others, 6/ net. A volume of social and literary essays.
 Sutherland (A. C.), Dramatic Elocution and Action, 3/6 net. With appendices on 'The Influence of Mysticism on Dramatic Expression,' and other matters.
 Warren (W. P.), Thoughts on Business, 1/ net.
 World's Classics: Jane Austen's Emma; Robert Browning's Poetical Works, Vol. II.; Burke's Works, Vols. V. and VI.; Cooper's Letters; Marlowe's Dr. Faustus and Goethe's Faust; Reynolds's Discourses; Ruskin's Unto this Last and Munera Pulveris, 1/ net each.
 Yexley (L.), Fleet Annual and Naval Year-Book, 1908, 1/ net.

Pamphlets.

Censorship of Plays in the Office of the Lord Chamberlain, 2d. The case for abolition.
 Cussons (J.), Jack Sterry, the Jessie Scout. An unrecorded episode of the second battle of Marston.
 Eder (Dr. M. D.), Disease in the Schoolroom, 1d. A survey of the Second International Congress on School Hygiene, held in London last August.
 Kaspary (J.), The Dishonesty of Broad Churchism and 'The Humanitarian' Review of the Rev. R. J. Campbell's 'The New Theology,' 2d.
 London County Council: Indication of Houses of Historical Interest, Parts XVII and XVIII, 1d. each.
 Philip (A.), A Proposal for a Simplified Calendar, 6d. net.
 Plunkett (H.), Noblesse Oblige, 6d. net. An appeal to the gentry of Ireland.
 Snowden (P.), Back to the Land, 1d. Tells how to get small holdings and allotments.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Herrmann (J.), Ezechielstudien, 4m.
 Loisy (A.), Les Évangiles synoptiques: Introduction, Traduction, et Commentaires, 2 vols., 30fr.
 Staerk (W.), Das assyrische Weltreich im Urteil der Propheten, 8m.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Doenges (W.), Meissner Porzellan, 12m.
 Dokumente des modernen Kunstgewerbes: Series B, Metall- und Goldschmiedearbeiten, Part IV., 3m.
 Frank (K.), Babylonische Beschwingungsreliefs, 5m. 50.
 Knackfuss (H.), Das Rathaus v. Milet, 15m.

Philosophy.

Ziegler (T.), David Friedrich Strauss: Part I. 1808-39, 6m. □

Bibliography.

Catalogo completo delle Edizioni Hoepli, 1871-1907.
 Documente frühen deutschen Lebens: Part I. Das deutsche Lied geistlich und weltlich bis zum 18ten Jahrhundert, Katalog III. von Martin Breslauer, 8m.

History and Biography.

Bled (V. du), La Société française du XVI. Siècle au XX. Siècle: Series VI., XVIII. Siècle, 3fr. 50.
 Caetani (L.), Principe di Teano, Annali dell' Islam: Vol. II. Parts I and II., Dall' Anno 7 al 12 H., 40l. each. The scale of this work may be judged from the fact that these two massive volumes contain over 1,500 pages.
 Fain (P.), Mémoires du Baron Fain, 7fr. 50.
 France (A.), Vie de Jeanne d'Arc, Vol. I., 7fr. 50.
 Galtier (G.), Étienne Dolet, 3fr. 50.
 Gentil (R. le), A bas la Légende! Conférence historique sur la Question Louis XVII., 2fr. 50.
 Langlois (C. V.), La Vie en France au moyen Age d'après quelques Moralistes du Temps, 3fr. 50.

Philology.

Bédier (J.), Les Légendes épiques, Recherches sur la Formation des Chansons de Geste: I. Le Cycle de Guillaume d'Orange, 8fr.
 Horn (W.), Historische neugriechische Grammatik: Part I. Lautlehre, 5m. 50.
 Vondrák (W.), Vergleichende slavische Grammatik: Vol. II. Formenlehre u. Syntax, 14m.

Fiction.

Gyp, L'Age du Toc, 3fr. 50.
 Strindberg (G.), Die gotischen Zimmern, translated by E. Schering, Third Edition.

* * All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

Literary Gossip.

ON March 10th Messrs. Smith & Elder will publish the first volume of the reissue of the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' which is being eagerly expected. The twenty-one volumes will occupy about one-third of the space required by the original work, and cost one-third of its price. Type, size of paper, and text remain unaltered, except for the correction of errors and some revision of bibliographies. The volumes will appear monthly.

THE second volume of 'The Christian Library,' 'The Torments of Protestant Slaves in the French King's Gallies, and in the Dungeons of Marseilles, 1686-1707 A.D.,' edited by Prof. E. Arber, will shortly be issued by Mr. Elliot Stock. It will contain three narratives of Huguenot galley slaves, and much information respecting the Dragonnades and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The same firm announces a brochure by the Rev. Astley Cooper on James Anthony Froude.

'MR. CREWE'S CAREER' is the title of the new novel by Mr. Winston Churchill, author of 'Richard Carvel,' which Messrs. Macmillan hope to publish in the spring. The same publishers announce a sequel to 'Soprano,' Mr. Marion Crawford's story, which will be called 'The Prima Donna,' and will deal with the later life of Margaret, the English girl who becomes one of the most famous singers of the day.

MR. WERNER LAURIE's spring publications include a translation of M. Lepelletier's excellent 'Life of Verlaine,' which we noticed at length last summer; 'Fights Forgotten,' the history of some of the chief English and American prize-fights, by Mr. John Sayers; and 'Before Adam,' by Jack London, a story which is supposed to be narrated by a man of to-day who in his dreams has lived again the monkey life of one of his progenitors.

By an oversight which we regret, we have credited Messrs. Sisley on p. 131 of our last issue with 'Feathered Game of New England,' 'The Japanese Nation in Evolution,' and the series of 'Pioneers in

Education,' which are all published by Messrs. George G. Harrap & Co.

AN important scheme which Messrs. Harrap have in hand is 'The Elizabethan Shakespeare,' printed from the First Folio, and edited with introduction and notes by Mr. William H. Hudson. The first three volumes will be issued shortly.

MR. BRUCE J. HOME, author of 'Old Houses in Edinburgh,' has been appointed Curator of the Municipal Museum in that city. One department of this museum consists of the Burns relics removed thither from the Burns Monument, Calton Hill.

THE death of Mrs. Rylands on Tuesday last at Torquay removes a great benefactor to Manchester. She commemorated her husband's association with the city as a merchant by the erection of the John Rylands Library in Deansgate, Manchester, a splendid building with an equally splendid equipment of books, including the famous Althorp Library, purchased from Lord Spencer. Mrs. Rylands spared no expense in adding to the Library, and gave generously to many other causes and institutions. She received the degree of Litt.D. from Victoria University in recognition of her services to letters.

OWING to the growing work of the National Home-Reading Union the headquarters have been removed from Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, to larger offices at 12, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.

WE regret to notice the death of Mr. Albert William Quill in Dublin on Saturday last. He wrote several legal books, and did some striking work in editing and translating Tacitus.

THE DUBLIN PUBLIC LIBRARIES have been reopened, a fund for their temporary maintenance having been generously provided by a member of the Dublin Corporation. The Municipal Gallery of Modern Art, which is under the control of the Libraries Committee, is also being temporarily supported by private subscriptions.

WE regret to notice the death of M. Amédée Hauvette, Professor of Greek Poetry in the University of Paris, a member of the French Society of Antiquaries, and President of the Association for the Encouragement of Greek Studies. M. Hauvette was born in Paris fifty-two years ago, and after studying at the Collège Stanislas, the Sorbonne, and the École Normale supérieure, succeeded Decharme in the Chair of Greek Poetry at the Faculté des Lettres. One of his books, 'Hérodote, Historien des Guerres médiques,' was crowned by the French Academy.

THE death is reported from St. Petersburg of Prof. Victor Baron Rosen, the distinguished Orientalist. He was an authority on Arabic language and history.

RECENT Government Papers of some interest are Children under the Poor Law, Report by Dr. Macnamara, M.P. (6d.); and a Guide to the Public Records (7s.).

NEXT week we shall pay special attention to Theological Literature.

SCIENCE

MODERN PHYSICAL THEORY.

Properties of Matter. By P. G. Tait. Fifth Edition. Edited by W. Peddie. (A. & C. Black.)—It is of course to be wished that Prof. Tait had lived to carry out the intention expressed by him, in the Preface to the fourth edition, of thoroughly revising this important textbook. Next to this, its remodelling by Prof. Peddie is perhaps the best thing that could have happened to it, and his additions have on the whole the effect of incorporating most of the facts bearing on the subject that have been acquired since the fourth edition. Particularly is this the case with the chapters dealing with compressibility and cohesion, in which Prof. Peddie's alterations amount nearly to a restatement of the author's case. It is to be desired that the same thing could have been done with the part dealing with osmosis (or, as it is here written, "osmose"), as to which there is a good deal still left to be said. Prof. Peddie has also added a chapter on the disintegration of the atom, in which he echoes Prof. J. J. Thomson's hypothesis as to the supposed revolution of the corpuscles or negative electrons within the atom, and also Lord Kelvin's suggestion that the energy manifested on the disintegration in question may be absorbed from the ether. Oddly enough, he does not seem to be aware that this suggestion was withdrawn by its author at the Cambridge meeting of the British Association.

In view of the great alteration in physical theories made necessary by the discoveries leading to the disintegration or dissociation hypothesis, it will probably be necessary at some date not far distant to recast entirely all textbooks dealing with matter and its properties. In the meantime it may be pointed out that it is almost impossible for beginners in such matters—as the majority of those who study them are necessarily—to understand more advanced works without the help afforded by such a book as the present. Here the student will find explained for him the conceptions which lie behind such words as "mass," "shear," and "elasticity," as well as the more subtle shades of meaning imported by physicists into those like "acceleration" and "couple." He will also have explained to him in simple language generalizations like the vortex-theory of Lord Kelvin, the electromagnetic theory of light, and the kinetic theory of gases. This fact is by itself an ample justification for the reissue of Tait's 'Properties.'

Modern Views of Electricity. By Sir Oliver Lodge. Third Edition. (Macmillan.)—This book, the second edition of which was published fifteen years ago, has also felt the change brought about in physical ideas during the last decade. In the Preface the author draws attention to the fact that few important corrections have had to be made in the statements of the earlier work, and that the doctrines expounded are still the electrical nature of light, a theory of matter, and what he calls the "ethereal" nature of electricity. Yet he would, we think, admit that his views on the ether and on its relations with matter are not what they were when his book was first published, and when, as he says, all scientific men looked forward to some magnificent generalization which should explain most things.

Sir Oliver Lodge's general thesis has been too lately put forward in his book on 'Electrons,' (see *The Athenæum*, No. 4140) to need much recapitulation. To explain

"the whole of the material universe" he requires merely the postulate of

"a continuous incompressible perfect fluid throughout space, possessing only the two fundamental attributes (a) inertia, and (b) intrinsic rotational kinetic energy—the latter involving two related but opposite kinds of motion."

This fluid he of course finds in the ether, which is to him no metaphysical conception, but has an actual existence. When subjected to sufficient strain, it splits into its two components, positive and negative electricity, which do not reunite in the sense of again becoming ether. On the contrary, while negative electricity moves freely about in the shape of electrons, positive electricity forms "a set of sub-permanent stable aggregates which we recognize as the atoms of the so-called elements of matter." The perfect elasticity and the very high density and rigidity of this ether are much dwelt upon, and the author even goes so far as to calculate these last two magnitudes. All this is explained with Sir Oliver Lodge's usual directness and point; and though the clearness of the book suffers somewhat from the division (maintained from the earlier editions) into 'Electrostatics,' 'Conduction,' 'Magnetism,' and 'Radiation,' it is not difficult to make out his meaning. What gives the ether the energy he attributes to it, he does not tell us, although on one page he drops a hint of "a sufficiently violent electromotive force, applied to the ether by some method unknown to us at present."

Something appears to have gone wrong in the preparation of this book for the press. Thus §90 is frequently referred to, but does not exist, §91 following §89. The same remark applies to §65A and §182. Misprints like "ethereons" for "ethereous," and "Decemer" for "December," are much too common, and one head-line, 'Ethics and Ether,' seems to have got in by accident. This edition is sure to be popular, and these mistakes should be remedied or explained later.

Modern Electrical Theory. By Norman Robert Campbell. (Cambridge, University Press.)—Mr. Campbell tells us at the outset that this book was originally written as a textbook for students, but that some discussions of matter rather too advanced for their comprehension have somehow crept in. We hasten to say that as a fulfilment of its original purpose it leaves little to be desired, if by "students" we understand students of physics as it is taught at Cambridge. Mr. Campbell is of opinion that the older conception of electricity founded on action at a distance, although especially suited for mathematical treatment, "has been shown to be totally useless as a description of electromagnetic phenomena"; and he elsewhere speaks of his intention of rescuing his subject from "the fog of mathematical analysis which German physicists have wrapped round it," and of the distance "we have travelled from the mathematical conception of physics." His aim, indeed, throughout seems to be to show how the conception of tubes of force first set up by Faraday can account for all the phenomena of electricity and magnetism, and to do this with the aid of only the simplest algebraical formulas. In this he succeeds admirably, and the book can be read and enjoyed as a clear statement of the author's case by one who is not a mathematician.

The general idea underlying this exposition is the extreme or latest development of the electronic theory, which holds that all matter is on the last analysis composed of corpuscles, or electrons bearing a negative charge; that all mass is electrical in its origin; and that the mass of the

atom is but the sum of the masses of these negative electrons. As for intra-atomic energy, the author, while admitting it to be enormous, imagines that it is nothing but the energy of the intra-atomic electrons; that what we call positive electricity is evenly distributed through the sphere of the atom; and that all atoms are alike in structure, such differences as may exist between them arising from the number and arrangement of the electrons within them. The general radio-activity of matter, which his own researches have done much to illustrate, he still considers an open question; but he is much drawn to the theory, first set on foot by Dr. Bucherer, that the ether does not exist; and he finally inclines to the view of the last named scholar that the conception of the ether—which he spells "aether"—is unnecessary. It may also be mentioned that he considers that all forms of energy may be reduced to a single form, which he thinks, with some reserve, to be the electromagnetic, and not the kinetic.

It is obvious that a thorough discussion of all these matters would take us too far, but it should be noted that the spirit in which Mr. Campbell introduces them to our notice is admirable. He is never dogmatic, and repeatedly affords us both pleasure and surprise by the candid way in which he admits the solid foundation for his opponents' views. Particularly is this the case with those who assert the existence of positive electrons, a hypothesis which, in his own words, "cannot be summarily dismissed as it might have been a few months ago"; and he later admits that it is "still open to question whether positively charged particles may not play some active part in the mechanism of the electric discharge." He even goes further, and mentions experiments which

"afford distinct support for the hypothesis that there may be positive electrons common to all atoms—an hypothesis which would have been rejected unhesitatingly as contradictory of all experimental evidence a very short time ago."

The only attempt, indeed, that he makes to solve the question is the speculation, occurring at the end of the book, that the forces which are attributed to positive electricity "may be found to be manifestations of undiscovered properties of the Faraday tubes attached to electrons." It may also be noticed in this connexion that, unlike Sir Oliver Lodge, who would make gravitation the effect of longitudinal impulses or "end-thrusts" in the ether, he does not see his way to suggest any explanation of the phenomena of gravitation at all; and that he thinks the full explanation of the Hall effect must be postponed for further information. The manner in which he treats these contested questions is admirable alike in fairness and in clearness.

With regard to the main idea behind his exposition, the one consideration that we should like here to impress upon the reader is the excessive complexity that it would introduce into our conceptions of the relations between electricity and matter. The notion that all matter is composed in the last resort of discrete particles of negative electricity, identical in all respects and bearing the same charge, seems at first sight simple. But if it is necessary, as Mr. Campbell tells us, to explain certain phenomena on this hypothesis by supposing that the positively charged portion over which they are distributed within the atom has "a more complex structure than the simple sphere of uniform density which has formed the basis of our argument," the complexity is simplified in one place, where we have some sort of clue

to its ramifications, only to reappear in another where we have none. This is particularly the case when Mr. Campbell considers the arrangement of the corpuscles within the atom on Prof. J. J. Thomson's theory, already fully discussed in *The Athenæum* (see Nos. 4039 and 4041). Here he is compelled to assume that, in addition to the "non-dispersional" electrons which are held firmly within the atom and evenly distributed throughout its structure, there are "dispersional" electrons apparently irregularly distributed, and so loosely held as to be liable to fly off at any moment, and that it is the transference of these last electrons from one atom to another which produces chemical combination. Hence the sun-and-planet analogy, which has satisfied many, breaks down utterly as a type of what is going on within the atom; and we may say the same of Prof. Thomson's figure of the floating magnets, which Mr. Campbell would in loyalty prefer to it.

Some few objections besides this may be taken to the book on other grounds. Mr. Campbell is entirely just in giving to Prof. Lorentz whatever credit attaches to the inventor of the electronic theory. So, too, he asserts that M. Henri Becquerel, by his discovery of the "Becquerel rays," virtually founded the whole science of radioactivity. We think that here he might go further back and acknowledge that Prof. Röntgen and Dr. Gustave Le Bon are also entitled to some credit in the matter. Prof. Bragg's contention that the Röntgen or X-rays, together with the Gamma rays emitted by radio-active substances, contain material particles charged with both positive and negative electricity, might also be more distinctly stated than it is here. These, however, are small points, and should not derogate from our commendation of an honest and very able book. It contains a few misprints and a few misspellings of proper names.

SOCIETIES.

BRITISH ACADEMY.—Jan. 29.—Sir E. Maunde Thompson, President, in the chair.—Prof. P. Gardner, Fellow of the Academy, stated that his object was to summarize the researches of numismatists into the early coinage of Asia, and the general history and economy of the Lydian and Persian kings, so far as known. Questions arise as to the origin and extent of the control exercised by the Great King over the coinage of Asia, his monopoly of the coinage of gold, and the way in which the State regarded the issues of coin in electrum, a mixture of gold and silver. To answer these questions it is necessary to go over the history of the gold and electrum coinages of Asia, fixing their dates, and the circumstances in which they were issued. Prof. Gardner passed in rapid review five classes of coins:—

1. The early electrum issued by the cities of Ionia and the Lydians. The facts of its origin are obscure; but it appears at first not to have had an official civic character. The two chief divisions are the Milesian and the Phocæan. This money was succeeded and superseded by

2. The pure gold coinage introduced by Cæsus and copied by the Kings of Persia. The daric was the chief gold coin of Persia to the time of Alexander.

3. At the time of the Ionian revolt there seems to have been some attempt on the part of the Ionians to reintroduce an electrum coinage, the lead being taken by Chios. This, however, was soon put down.

4. Only a few cities—Cyzicus, Lampsacus, Phocæa, Mytilene, and Chios—continued the issue of electrum staters and sixths in the fifth and fourth centuries. This appears to have been tolerated by Persian authority.

5. Towards the end of the fifth century and the beginning of the fourth, a few cities of Asia—Lampsacus, Abydos, and Clazomenæ—began to

issue a gold coinage. This is a curious fact, and the reasons and circumstances require investigation. It seems probable that the impulse came from Athens, and that the issues were stopped at the time of the peace of Antalcidas, although this view involves some difficulties. The coinage of Alexander the Great brings these issues at an end.

A discussion followed, in which Dr. E. Head, Mr. G. F. Hill, Dr. Hogarth, and the President took part.

Dr. Murray, Fellow of the Academy, made a communication on newly discovered fragments of a MS. of Pelagius. Dr. Souter in his paper read before the Academy (*Proceedings*, vol. ii. p. 423 ff.), contended that the ninth-century Reichenau manuscript at Karlsruhe (Aug. cxix.) is the only known example of Pelagius's commentary on the epistles of St. Paul in its original pure form. This contention was based on the internal evidence of the manuscript itself that it was copied from a fifth- or sixth-century original, but especially on the fact that it presents in the longer epistles a large number of lacunæ, when compared with what is known as the Pseudo-Jerome commentary. A striking confirmation of this view has been since provided by an important discovery of Monsignor Mercati of the Vatican Library, who has found two leaves of a manuscript written in semi-uncial characters of the sixth century, which contain fragments of exactly the same form of the commentary. The portions discovered are on Romans vii. and viii., in which both the Roman fragments and the Karlsruhe MS. show precisely the same lacunæ, as compared with the Pseudo-Jerome commentary. This discovery affords a welcome proof that the form presented by the Karlsruhe MS. is at least as old as the sixth century, and strengthens the contention that it is a copy of the original Pelagius. The fragments have been described and edited by Dr. Mercati in *The Journal of Theological Studies* for July, 1907, with an appendix by Dr. Souter on their relation to the Karlsruhe MS. Their discovery and identification were a direct result of the publication of the paper read before the Academy, and of the attention thereby called to any MSS. or fragments of MSS. which might bear upon the subject of the paper.

GEOLOGICAL.—Jan. 22.—Sir Archibald Geikie, President, in the chair.—The following communications were read: 'The Origin of the Pillow-Lava near Port Isaac in Cornwall,' by Messrs. Clement Reid and H. Dewey, and 'On the Subdivision of the Chalk at Trimmingham, Norfolk,' by Mr. R. Marr Brydone.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Jan. 23.—Lord Avebury, President, in the chair.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a paper on an inventory of goods of the College of the Holy Trinity, Arundel, taken in 1517, the original of which was exhibited through the courtesy of the Duke of Norfolk.—Mr. William Pearce exhibited a perfect example of a late fifteenth- or early sixteenth-century latten processional cross of English make, with detachable figures for use as an altar cross.

Jan. 30.—Mr. Philip Norman, Treasurer, in the chair.—Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon submitted, as Local Secretary for Rutland, a Report on (1) prehistoric finds at Great Casterton, (2) a Neolithic axehead found at Oakham, (3) a hoard of the Bronze Age from Cottesmore ironstone diggings, (4) Roman remains found at Casterton, (5) Anglo-Saxon discoveries at Cottesmore and Market Overton, including some fine examples of ornamented brooches, (6) part of a Saxon cross-shaft from Lord Ancaster's estate works, (7) part of a mediæval gable-cross at London, &c.

Mr. Reginald Smith described a hoard of Roman bronze vessels and ornaments found on Lamberton Moor, Berwickshire, and exhibited by Mrs. Cochran. It comprised fragments of four pateræ or skillets of saucpan shape; four small bowls of wrought bronze, all imperfect; a massive bronze beaded collar (like one from Embay, Yorks); two small spiral coils of bronze that may have been joined together; two harp-shaped brooches, and another of S-form. The brooches were cemented in a single lump by the rusting of a chain that joined the pair, and all were enamelled in colours. The whole find appeared to have been the ceremonial outfit of some priest or priestess.

This view is supported by a parallel find near Backworth, Northumberland, now in the national collection, consisting of a skillet and gold ring bearing inscriptions that are held to refer to the Deæ Matres, other gold rings and necklets, a pair of silver brooches, and a mirror, with coins struck about 139 A.D. One of the smaller bronze vessels in the Lamberton Moor find was of British character, and had a round perforation in the base, which suggests its use as a water-clock. Several other examples have been found in England, and they appear to have been placed on the surface of water and allowed to fill through the hole. On sinking in a specified time, the bowl would be replaced on the surface by an attendant, who kept a record and announced the lapse of time at intervals. It was satisfactory to obtain an approximate date for the bronze and brooches, as the deposit must have been made in the closing years of the first or the opening years of the second century of our era.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—Feb. 3.—Sir James Crichton-Browne, Treasurer and V.P., in the chair.—Lord Ellenborough and Mr. Alfred Mosely were elected Members.—The Hon. Secretary reported the decease of Lord Kelvin, and it was resolved, "That the Managers of the Royal Institution of Great Britain desire to record at this, their first meeting subsequent to his death, their sense of the great loss sustained by the Institution and by science in the decease of Lord Kelvin."—The Chairman announced that the Managers had appointed Dr. Kenneth Robert Hay medical officer to the Royal Institution in succession to the late Dr. Woodhouse Braine, who had held the appointment for thirty-six years.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Jan. 28.—*Annual Meeting.*—Prof. D. J. Cunningham in the chair.—The Reports of the Council and Treasurer were accepted, and the officers and Council for the ensuing year were elected, Prof. W. Ridgeway being elected President.—The outgoing President (Prof. Cunningham) delivered his anniversary address on 'Anthropology in the Eighteenth Century.' The work of the period centres round five men, Camper, White, Blumenbach, Prichard, and Lawrence, of each of whom the President gave a most interesting account.

Camper, although his strictly anthropological work consisted of only four papers, yet had an immense influence on the science. It is especially noteworthy that Camper's inclinations at first turned towards art, and that it was due to this fact that he invented the facial angle, which, in spite of severe criticism, had until a comparatively recent period a great influence on craniometrical methods.

White, a Manchester physician, had been spoken of as the father of anthropometry, and in a sense this title is not altogether undeserved, as he appears to have been the first to make in a rational and scientific manner measurements of the living person. But his chief title to fame lies in his discovery that the forearm of the negro, relatively to the upper arm, is longer than that of the European, and a corresponding relationship exists between the ape and the negro. From these observations of White's most interesting facts have accrued.

To Blumenbach is due in great part the foundation of modern anthropology. His knowledge was remarkable, and his work on 'The Natural Variety of Mankind' of the first importance. He divided mankind into five varieties under one species, and his classification rested on a rational basis, as he placed reliance on colour, hair, and bodily structure, especially the form of the skull. Although not the first to study this part of the skeleton, he was the first to do so scientifically, and he must always be regarded, therefore, as the founder of craniology, and his influence on this subject can be felt at the present day.

By many people Prichard has been considered as the greatest anthropologist of his age. An accomplished anatomist; he was also a learned philologist and a noted psychologist, and he brought his wide knowledge of these subjects to bear upon his ethnological work. In his famous book 'Researches into the Physical History of Mankind' he maintained, like Camper and Blumenbach, that the races of man should be included under one species. He also held interest-

ing views on the subject of skin colour, being of opinion that the original pair from whom mankind has sprung were black.

The last of the great anthropologists with whom Prof. Cunningham dealt was Sir William Lawrence. At the age of thirty-two he delivered his famous lectures on comparative anatomy, which raised a storm of protest, and were so strongly denounced as "propagating opinions detrimental to society" that he withdrew them, and with their withdrawal his anthropological work ceased. But his lectures are still read, as they possess great scientific value. His facts were doubtless largely borrowed from Blumenbach, but he handled them in a more illuminating way and showed a deeper insight into their morphological significance. He denied, as did Prichard, the doctrine of the transmissibility of acquired characters, and to a certain extent anticipated the modern doctrine of evolution. His loss to anthropology was great, as had he continued his work he would have contributed much to the progress of the science.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—Feb. 3.—Mr. Maurice Wilson, the President for 1906, first occupied the chair, and presented the premiums awarded for papers read during the year, viz.: the President's Gold Medal to Mr. R. W. A. Brewer for his paper on 'Liquid Fuels for Internal Combustion Engines'; the Bessemer Premium of Books to Mr. E. J. Stead for his paper on 'The Connaught Bridge, Natal'; a Society's Premium of Books to Mr. C. A. St. George Moore for his paper on 'Working Experiences with Large Gas Engines'; and a Society's Premium of Books to Mr. H. Blake Thomas for his paper on 'Subaqueous Operations.' The thanks of the Society were accorded to MM. B. H. Thwaite and R. E. Thorpe for their paper on 'The Renard and Sourcoof Road-Train System'; to Mr. E. R. Matthews for his paper on 'Waterworks Construction in America'; and to Mr. H. C. Huggins for his paper on 'Bridle Roads in the West Indies.'—Mr. Wilson then introduced the President for the present year, Mr. Joseph William Wilson, who delivered his inaugural address.

PHYSICAL.—Jan. 24.—Prof. J. Perry, President, in the chair.—Mr. R. S. Smith and Mr. J. G. Howarth were elected Fellows. Mr. W. C. Campling was elected a Student Member.—A paper by Mr. W. Rosenhain on 'Observations on Racalescence Curves' was read by Dr. R. T. Glazebrook.

CHALLENGER.—Jan. 29.—Prof. d'A. W. Thompson in the chair.—Mr. Vallentin exhibited and made remarks on a new type of light dredge, suitable for soft muddy bottoms; and a chart and table showing depths and fauna at Stanley Harbour, Falkland Islands. He was of opinion that the harbour was virtually land-locked, receiving and emptying its tidal water by soakage through the land, and not through its entrance.—Capt. Wilson Parker read a paper on 'Elementary Marine Meteorology,' dealing with the various phenomena of air and light noticeable at sea and the methods for their observation.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Royal Academy, 4.—'Advice to Students,' Prof. W. R. Cotton.
- London Institution, 5.—'Ruminating Animals,' Dr. F. Chalmers Mitchell.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'The Theory and Practice of Clock-Making,' Lecture IV., Mr. H. H. Cunyngname. (Cantor Lecture.)
- Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'The Railway Fires Act, 1905,' Messrs. H. C. Brierley and W. H. C. Clay.
- Geographical, 8.30.—'The Story of London Maps,' Mr. Laurence Gomme.
- TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—'On Membranes: their Structure, Uses, and Products,' Lecture I., Prof. W. Stirling.
- Asiatic, 4.—'The Nations of India at the Battle between the Pandavas and Kauravas,' Mr. F. E. Partridge.
- Colonial Institute, 8.—'Education and Good Citizenship in India,' Mr. S. S. Thorburn.
- Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Erection of the Pelly-Pant Viaduct on the Brecon and Merthyr Extension of the Barry Railway,' Mr. A. L. Dickie. 'Notes on the Erection of Cantilever Bridges,' Prof. T. C. Fidler.
- WED. Society of Arts, 8.—'The Application of Science to Foundry Work,' Mr. R. Buchanan.
- THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Story of the Spanish Armada,' Lecture III., Major Martin Hume.
- Royal Society, 4.30.
- Society of Arts, 4.30.—'The New "Imperial Gazetteer of India,"' Mr. Richard Burn. (Indian Section.)
- London Institution, 6.—'Newgate,' Canon Benham.
- Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.—'On some Vessels of Statite from Egypt, and a Collection of Pilgrims' Signs or Amulets,' Sir John Evans.
- FRI. Astronomical, 5.—Annual Meeting.
- Physical, 8.—Annual Meeting: President's Address.
- Royal Institution, 9.—'Biology and History,' Dr. C. W. Sclaterby.
- SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Art of Florence,' Lecture I., Mr. Selwyn Brinton.

Science Gossip.

AN interesting innovation was witnessed at a recent meeting of the Medical Section of the Royal Society of Medicine, when Dr. Campbell Thomson gave, by means of the cinematograph, a vivid demonstration of various motor spasms met with in disease, such as those of Paralysis agitans. He also showed, by the same means, the presence and degree, or absence, of certain responses, such as the knee-jerks and wrist-jerks. This method of demonstration should be most useful as obviating the necessity of bringing from a distance an instructive pathological case.

DR. KARL BRUEGEL has brought back from his ten months' journey in Siam, Sumatra, and Java a valuable collection of weapons, masks, musical instruments, and other objects of great interest from an ethnographical point of view, and also a number of specimens of butterflies and beetles.

WE regret to record the death, at the age of seventy-four, of Dr. J. Bell Pettigrew, Professor of Medicine in the University of St. Andrews. In the early years of his career he gave special attention to the heart and circulatory system, and published 'Arrangement of Muscular Fibres of the Heart and Bladder,' and 'Structure and Function of Valves of Vascular System.' Prof. Pettigrew made a hobby of aeronautics, publishing (in 1867) a treatise on 'The Mechanism of Flight,' and until recently he worked strenuously in the effort to construct a flying machine.

WE regret to notice also the death of Charles Augustus Young, for the last thirty years Professor of Astronomy at Princeton University, New Jersey, and author of 'A Textbook of General Astronomy' for colleges and scientific schools, which may be considered the best of the kind in existence; the first edition was noticed in *The Athenæum* for April 6th, 1889. Young was born at Hanover, New Hampshire, on December 15th, 1834, and therefore had not long completed his seventy-third year at the time of his death. He took part in several eclipse expeditions, and in that of December 22nd, 1870, detected the reversing layer in the solar spectrum whilst observing at Jerez, Spain. Besides the book above mentioned, he was the author of a work on 'The Sun,' of 'Elements of Astronomy for High Schools,' and other scholastic treatises, and many scientific articles in the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, *Astrophysical Journal*, &c. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1872.

THE death took place at Clifton on the 30th ult., at the age of eighty-seven, of the Rev. F. Howlett, F.R.A.S. He had been in his younger days a diligent and persevering observer of the solar spots, of which he made a large number of drawings, extending over a period of more than thirty years. One interesting result of his observations was to show the untenability of what is called the Wilsonian theory of the spots, which was contested when first promulgated, but gradually found its way into the vast majority of popular works on astronomy. Mr. Howlett found it in almost all cases to be inconsistent with careful observation, thus concluding that when the spots are at a lower level than the surface of the photosphere, the depression is too shallow to exhibit the phenomenon in question with certainty.

WE have received Vol. I. No. I. of the *Publications of the Allegheny Observatory of the Western University of Pennsylvania.*

It is on that troublesome subject to photographic observers, the distortion that the film of a photographic plate suffers during development and the methods which have been devised for eliminating its effects. Prof. Kapteyn has advocated and used a method in parallax determinations and similar work which is very ingenious and successful, but has its disadvantages, particularly from the additional expenditure of time necessary in applying it. The use of a *resseau*—that is, of a plate of glass coated with a silver film in which has been engraved a system of fine parallel lines so as to measure the differences due to distortion—is now common, and is especially advantageous when there are many stars to be measured on each plate; but another kind of error comes in, i.e., errors of projection of the *resseau* as well as optical distortion of the micrometer microscope. In the paper before us Mr. Frank Schlesinger, Director of the Allegheny Observatory, suggests a means of avoiding the errors of other methods by measuring the same points on a film both before and after it has suffered distortion.

FINE ARTS

French Art from Watteau to Prud'hon.
Edited by J. J. Foster. Vol. III.
(Dickinsons.)

FOLLOWING the plan adopted in the previous volumes, the third and last portion of 'French Art from Watteau to Prud'hon' begins with an introduction, dealing in this case with 'Society and Morals in France under Louis XVI.' This study in the social history of the period in question is from the pen of M. Victor du Bled, who contributes some twenty-seven pages of agreeable letterpress. No half-hearted admirer of the eighteenth century, M. du Bled is at times carried away with enthusiasm for most things connected with that epoch, in the æsthetic perfections of which he makes the following confession of faith:—

"I believe that there never was more *esprit* than in the eighteenth century; never were carried to a higher pitch urbanity, courtesy, social tact, and grace—grace, the flower of chivalry, that subtle perfume, the elixir of civilization, composed of endless charming trifles in which are blended, as in a symphony, all the notes of the human keyboard: voice and gesture, smiles and beauty, bravery and elegance, and sometimes depth of soul."

There were, alas! other notes of the human keyboard less pleasant in character, which M. du Bled discreetly omits to mention; but in spite of its somewhat optimistic tinge, his view seems to us, on the whole, fair, whilst the illustrations of social life are noticeable on account of their aptness and vivacity. It may be added that M. du Bled, though thoroughly appreciative of the vanished glories of the *ancien régime*, appears also in some measure to accord his approval to the tremendous cataclysm which began in 1789. He cites the Comtesse de Saxe as saying:—

"It is the Revolution which has brought old age into the world.... They knew how to live and how to die then; they had no tiresome infirmities.... They knew nothing of that devotion to business which spoils the

inner nature, and dulls and warps the intellect."

We now come to that portion of this sumptuous book which deals in detail with certain eighteenth-century painters, a collection of studies somewhat superior, in our opinion, to those contained in the two preceding volumes, on the contents of which no slur is implied. The essays, however, here seem to us somewhat more thorough in character, and less redundant in vague (if pleasantly phrased) generalities.

Fragonard receives his due meed of appreciation from the pen of M. Louis Hauteœur, whose cultured essay is extremely pleasant to read. Essentially the painter of eternal youth, of gay, thoughtless, exuberant, amorous life, Jean Honoré Fragonard can never be out of date, and it is owing to this that his canvases command the mad bidding of which M. Hauteœur speaks. True is it that for some six decades the paintings of Fragonard suffered a total eclipse in the estimation of so-called connoisseurs—his own son, Alexandre Evariste Fragonard, even once went so far as to write to a correspondent complaining that what he termed "les croutes à Papa" were absolutely unsaleable—a curious incident which fully illustrates that temporary "oblivion" M. Hauteœur sympathetically describes. As he says, Fragonard was essentially the painter of the aristocracy and its boudoirs, and was totally unable to adapt himself to the new epoch; the changed society which rose out of the blood-stained mists of the Terror seems to have stifled his genius whilst drying up congenial sources of inspiration.

M. Hauteœur in his criticism of Fragonard's especial characteristics rightly notes that the painter paid but slight attention to academic rules, relying especially upon his marvellous command of light, a gift which enabled him to bathe his figures and trees in luminous sunlight. This, it may be added, though unlike anything in nature, yet possesses a peculiar charm—the charm of an unruffled and somewhat poetic existence devoted to languorous pleasure.

Before leaving M. Hauteœur we note two errors which, though no doubt slips of the pen, require correction. When speaking of the picture for which such a large sum was recently paid, he calls it 'Les Billets doux'; this is inaccurate, it should be 'Le Billet doux.' In another place he speaks of 'Qu'en dit l'Abbé?' as the work of Fragonard, whereas it is well known as having been painted by Lavreince. This is a slip which cannot be allowed to pass, for, as a matter of fact, 'Qu'en dit l'Abbé?'—and a companion picture by the same artist (another 'Le Billet doux') have attained wide popularity by reason of line engravings—*chefs-d'œuvre* of De Launay.

M. Henri Frantz, who contributes a charmingly written essay upon Greuze, denies, unlike some other critics, that the sojourn of this painter in Italy had any influence upon his style. He declares,

indeed, that Greuze remained entirely French.

The compositions of Greuze are in a number of cases but a series of minute dramas in which he closely followed the principles of which Diderot was such an ardent champion. The latter, indeed, praised Greuze as the inventor of what he termed "la peinture morale," adding with enthusiasm, "Greuze est mon peintre." The most celebrated of these didactic paintings is 'L'Accordée de Village,' in reality a regular stage scene—a criticism which applies also to 'Le Fils puni' and 'La Malédiction paternelle.' These compositions, however, do not appeal to modern admirers of the artist so much as the portraits of young girls for which Madame Greuze was the model. Whilst many of these are beyond question beautiful, there are others not faultless in drawing. We cannot follow M. Frantz in his rapturous admiration.

M. Frantz also deals with Hubert Robert, the friend of Fragonard and St. Non—one of the most gifted interpreters of the effects of time upon the efforts of man. Nevertheless, there is nothing saddening about his work, for, as M. Frantz happily puts it, "his gaiety gives animation to the monotonous sadness of ruins." Besides this, Hubert Robert is never wearisome or devoid of imagination, remaining always a true Parisian, thoroughly imbued with artistic instinct both in the way of proportion and of tact.

The inclusion of Moreau le jeune amongst French eighteenth-century painters is justified by Mr. Frederick Wedmore on account of that artist's charm and rank as both draughtsman and engraver, and also on account of other artists, such as Baudouin and Lavreince. Mr. Wedmore says, "The eighteenth century of France died with the art of Moreau." Rather should it be said that the art of Moreau expired with the eighteenth century, stricken down by the fever of the Revolution. More stress, perhaps, might have been laid upon Moreau's enthusiastic acceptance of the new ideas after 1789 which made this artist an entirely different being.

Mr. Wedmore, naturally an enthusiastic admirer of Moreau's marvellous designs for the Monument de Costume, selects 'C'est un Fils, Monsieur!' as the *chef-d'œuvre* of the two series, whilst making mention of the 'Sortie de l'Opéra,' which, we may add, is sometimes called 'Le Mariage,' as being its equal. Another of Moreau's masterpieces to which Mr. Wedmore rightly calls attention is the 'Crowning of Voltaire,' engraved by Gaucher. The original design, he may, perhaps, not be aware, is now in the possession of Lord Carnarvon, who some years ago purchased in a London auction-room an edition of Voltaire, in one volume of which the 'Couronnement de Voltaire' had lain for many years, unknown to admirers of Moreau. Lord Carnarvon and a French dealer, it may be added, were the only two bidders who knew of the

treasure which lay hidden between the leaves of this book. It is but comparatively recently that the work of this great French draughtsman has been accorded its right measure of appreciation in England, and in these more enlightened days it is merely justice to recall that twenty-one years ago Mr. Wedmore wrote an excellent essay on him full of appreciative laudation.

Some twenty pages of agreeable writing are devoted to what is virtually a life of Madame Vigée le Brun. These are contributed by Mr. Foster, the able editor of the complete work. The paintings of Madame le Brun may perhaps be most aptly described by the term "elegant compositions." For the most part executed for well-known people in the world of fashion, they attract one generally by a somewhat studied grace and prettiness. Depth of artistic feeling is, indeed, not a conspicuous feature in the work of this artist. As Mr. Foster says, there is

"grace without affectation, and a charm diffused over her work which does not interfere with the sincerity of expression. Devoted to her art, in full sympathy with the women of her age—that is, of the circle in which she moved—she yet never produced anything with a spark of divine fire in it."

Amongst other interesting details the editor tells how the beautiful group of Marie Antoinette and her family, now at Versailles, owes its preservation to the fact that it was put away on account of the painful memories of the first Dauphin which it recalled to the mind of the Queen, who never could view it without tears. This perhaps, with the picture of the Princesse de Talleyrand (not mentioned by Mr. Foster), is one of the most fascinating pictures which Madame le Brun ever painted.

At the end are a number of short notices dealing with certain French artists of the eighteenth century, other than those described in the preceding volume. These, it may be mentioned, are for the most part cleverly done.

With reference to Mr. Foster's notice of Lavreince, it should be stated that the miniature which he calls 'Portrait de l'Absent' is in reality a small replica of the 'Consolation de l'Absence,' one of the most celebrated gouaches of Lavreince, which was finely engraved by Nicholas de Launay. Mr. Foster does not seem to know that two of the most important works of this master have for some years been in the possession of a London collector. These are 'L'Assemblée au Concert' and 'L'Assemblée au Salon'—masterpieces of delicate art which are said to represent interiors in the houses of the Duc de Luynes and the Prince de Conti.

An account of the life and work of Pierre Prud'hon, by M. Rémy Salvator, concludes this volume. The classic reaction which so greatly influenced the work of David was not interpreted by Prud'hon in too strict a spirit of pedantic perfection. Indeed, it is his freedom from this that constitutes one

of his greatest merits. M. Salvator should, we think, have impressed this characteristic more thoroughly upon his readers. Nevertheless he hints at something of the kind.

Of Prud'hon's struggles and successes, and tragic liaison with Mlle. Mayer, M. Salvator writes in an agreeable and poetic strain. More perhaps might have been said about his work, but such mention as is made is both accurate and interesting, as the following will show:—

"Engrossed like the old masters in the preparation of his canvas, Prud'hon painted most of his portraits upon canvases previously coated over with dark red, and it was by this process that he painted the finest portraits which remain to us, a living testimony to his glory and that of the French School."

M. Salvator also notes Prud'hon's somewhat excessive use of white and lake tones, together with his avoidance of chrome or yellow colours, which quickly darken.

Of the illustrations in this volume the frontispiece—a reproduction in colour of a girl's head by Fragonard—is certainly the best, whilst the 'Fountain of Love,' from the celebrated picture in the Wallace Collection, also merits praise. As a matter of fact, most of the numerous reproductions leave little to be desired: they are far more satisfactory, in our opinion, than those contained in the second volume.

In conclusion, we may say that these sumptuous and admirably printed volumes well deserve a place upon the shelves of all connoisseurs who are under the spell of the eighteenth century.

North Italian Painters of the Renaissance. By Bernhard Berenson. (Putnam's Sons.)—Mr. Berenson is famous as a critical detective, an authority on obscure attributions; but he is also known, if perhaps not so widely as he should be, as a brilliant and illuminating theorist, one of the few writers who have contributed something to that reasoned knowledge of its own aims which art needs if it is to go on at all.

Mr. Berenson himself puts the case for conscious direction with much force:—

"The naive person is the unsuspecting dupe of a mind which is only saved from being a bundle of inflexible conventions by sporadic irruptions of anarchy. The larger part of human progress consists in exchanging naive conventionality for conscious law, and it is not otherwise with art."

To art students desirous of making this exchange Mr. Berenson has sometimes offered assistance—notably in his previous volumes (on Florentine and mid-Italian painters), to which students may go without fear of finding themselves entangled in an interminable discussion of minutiae. The present book is largely devoted to continuing the same train of thought, and nothing could be better than the first fifty-three pages, wherein are described the qualities and limitations of Altichiero and Pisanello, and the regrettable change of direction which allowed Mantegna, originally bent on a revival of antique art, to be diverted from this purely artistic aim by the illustrator's ambition of reproducing the aspect of existence in ancient Rome. Turning from these to minor artists, Mr. Berenson indulges in a passage of self-

criticism so just that we are driven to transcribe it in despair of bettering it:—

"At this point the eighteenth-century critic, who was apt to be both shrewd and rational, would have turned his attention first to Leonardo and then to Correggio. The study of art, as distinct from art fancying and the biography of artists, should be in the first place a study of the specific ideas embodied in works of art. From this point of view there is nothing to be said about the North Italian contemporaries of Mantegna that has not already been said about him: he subsumes them all. The student of art might well ignore these minor men; but of the small number for whom art, as art, has any meaning, few are students. The rest are fanciers and pedants, and it is for them, and as one of them, that I shall write of the Quattrocentists of the valley of the Po."

The spirited and on the whole large-minded treatment in the pages that follow somewhat belies this remarkable confession, which is extremely valuable as coming from so distinguished a devotee of erudition *per se*. Yet in a general sense, as applied to Mr. Berenson's work, it is most true, and the publication of another volume in a stimulating series of handbooks makes us bitterly regret that a writer of the insight into first principles therein displayed should elsewhere have wasted so much time on unimportant matters of fact. There is some hint here of Mr. Berenson's intention of returning to deal with the Venetian School more adequately than, in his own opinion, he was able to do in the first volume of this series. We hope he will do more than that—that he will include modern art in his range; set forth the full possibilities and the limitations of "the pictorial manner of visualization"; and treat, as he has not yet adequately treated, colour as a means of intellectual expression.

House Decoration and Repairs. By C. Orlando Law. (John Murray.)—This is another of the numerous volumes recently published with the intention of instructing and advising the public on the subject of house decoration. That they have had some effect upon the public taste is undeniable, but whether this has on the whole been beneficial is more difficult to decide. The present author, without confining himself strictly to what is ordinarily understood by decoration, seldom passes the boundary between it and construction, though unfortunately he constantly advises the use of sham constructional features. The attempt to recall the "extremely quaint" half-timbering of Elizabethan houses by nailing thin boards on to plaster walls, with the "finishing touch" provided by a narrow shelf at the top, is a case in point, and is of course foredoomed to failure, in spite of the additional falsity of boring small holes and inserting deal pegs at the intersection of the panel rails, in imitation of the oak pegs used in framing up timber. On the technical side the book is more successful. The author has endeavoured to give sufficient instructions to enable the amateur to carry out his own decorations, and the reader will find the suggestions practical and inexpensive, the information full and exact, and, given the requisite time and inclination, the execution should in many cases be within his power.

In Design for Schools, by Mr. Charles Holland (Macmillan & Co.), we have a valuable contribution to the teaching of art in schools. In all elementary and most Secondary schools design is a subject now required for examination purposes, and the need for a concise, but comprehensive textbook on the subject has been much felt. This want Mr. Holland has admirably supplied.

His book comprises a scheme of work extending over four years, at the rate of

one lesson per month. Beginning with the simplest and most elementary principles of design, all clearly and briefly put forth, Mr. Holland carries his course of instruction on to the application of design to wall-papers, book-covers, pottery, tiles, stencil-work, embroidery, lace, carpets, woven fabrics, and wrought-iron work of the most complicated description, imparting at the same time much valuable technical information. Each lesson consists of a brief description of the subject of design, illustrated by two or three examples advancing from easy to more complex stages, accompanied by valuable colour suggestions. We note with delight Mr. Holland's habit of adding in each case some small point of general interest, historical, mythological, superstitious, &c.

The syllabus embraces a list of flowers easily obtainable for schools, also examples of seaweeds, shells, fish, birds, &c., illustrated by designs the great majority of which are excellent, though it is somewhat to be regretted that in a few of his more conventionalized examples the author differs widely from plant-structure, since fidelity to the natural method of growth can hardly be too strongly impressed upon the young beginner. It is also perhaps a pity that room has not been found for at least a few supplementary examples of varied styles from the old masters, as a four years' course intended to lay the foundations of design in the impressionable young mind should embrace a wider range of influence than that of a single master.

Mr. Holland rightly attaches great importance to the demonstration of the designs before the class by the teacher. We venture to think that in the short space of time allowed for the lessons in a school, it will be found almost impossible to demonstrate the more complex designs in the third- and fourth-year courses before a class in such a way as either to do justice to the subject or to leave time for the pupil to execute a careful study of the same exercise. It is to be hoped that Mr. Holland may see his way either to the publication of the third- and fourth-year books separately at a price within the reach of a class, or to the printing of a set of designs of sufficient size to be seen by the whole class at once.

With the exception of these few points this work has only to be known to be welcomed in the scholastic world.

The Gothic Quest. By Ralph Adams Cram. (Gay & Bird.)—"Is art a language, or is it a form of amusement?" This question, repeated in slightly varying forms at intervals throughout the work, and answered in many striking and eloquent passages, indicates clearly enough one aspect of the views strenuously held by the author, while he nevertheless seems to us to contradict, or at least ignore, his own conclusion in the main contention that runs through the volume.

Mr. Cram is well known as a church architect and leader of the Gothic school in America. As an ardent Catholic, he advocates Gothic perhaps less as a matter of taste than of principle. For Christians to build churches in any other style is to be "guilty of false pretences, unfaithful, deceitful." Like Pugin, he would discard the term Gothic in favour of Christian: while Classic and Renaissance are to him equally pagan. He insists that the Church created Gothic art, which was not racial in any respect, and implies that it created no other. It was necessary to advance these claims to justify the suggested change of title, but no attempt is made to substantiate them. Gothic art was, of course, the result of many

influences, some of which came from Christianity, some from the East and others from the Northern nations who developed it. If the Church created Gothic art, did it not also create Byzantine art, and foster the Italian Renaissance? If Gothic art was the symbolical expression of Christianity alone, why did it not manifest itself in Rome and Constantinople? But it is unnecessary to amplify the argument. Art is a language, and not a form of amusement; and Gothic art in its varying phases was the expression of many different influences and impulses of mediæval Western Europe.

This is not the only question on which we disagree with the author. It is, we think, highly inconsistent to maintain that Gothic is the only style in which to build Christian churches, while admitting that "it does not serve in the matter of office buildings and synagogues and railway stations and city halls, of course. It is out of harmony with modern civilization, it is an anachronism: that also is sure." This is the view of such dilettanti as look upon art as a pastime, and fail to recognize its essential aspect as the artistic language of a nation and period. Mediæval Gothic, like all great schools of art, did serve for any and every building required, whether civil, military, or ecclesiastical. Again, as Prof. Lethaby has pointed out, "Gothic architecture was the art of the craftsmen's guilds"; and modern conditions (including the architect himself, the necessity for office design, and the rigid contract system) are fatally opposed to its spirit. It is, of course, possible to produce buildings with pointed arches, ribbed vaulting, traceried windows, and flying buttresses; but the result will not be Gothic architecture, or bear any but the most superficial resemblance to "that noble and adventurous style."

The volume is a collection of essays and addresses written at intervals during the last fifteen years, but exhibiting remarkable consistency of view. From the first page to the last it is highly stimulating, and displays a characteristic directness. Unlike most American writers, Mr. Cram does ample justice to English Gothic, which he sees clearly was a definitely national growth, not merely a provincial copy of the parent style. He even claims for it a higher ideal, though a less complete achievement, than that of the builders of the Ile de France. In fact, it appears from a suggestion of partiality for English work that he acknowledges descent, not from the Pilgrim Fathers, but from Henry of Westminister, John of Gloucester, and other master craftsmen of mediæval England.

It is inevitable that in a book such as this there should be a good deal of repetition, neither is it surprising to find occasionally a statement or opinion that the author would hardly have written at the present time; but we were not prepared to see in one of the most recent chapters William of Wykeham referred to as an architect, though it is now recognized that he had no claim to the title. This chapter, called 'One of the Lost Arts,' is nevertheless a brilliantly written appeal for religious ceremonial, both as a noble form of art and as supplying a craving of the human mind; while the chapter, now some twelve years old, in which Mr. Cram considers the suitability or otherwise, for American students, of the method of instruction provided by the Ecole des Beaux-Arts is a very reasonable criticism of the system by which architectural plans are often judged merely as pieces of decorative design, without regard to either scale or suitability of purpose, and it foreshadows a good deal more recent condemnation.

There are one or two other matters calling for question, but we feel that this notice already contains more criticism and less appreciation than the book deserves or we had intended. We congratulate the author on treating a well-worn subject with much freshness: his enthusiasm is infectious, and the reader will want to be up and doing—if not what he is advised, yet something.

Legend in Japanese Art. By Henri L. Joly. (John Lane.)—In this imposing volume we have a sort of Lemprière of Japanese art. The author is himself a collector, and has for many years noted all the information he could gather about the objects contained in his own collection and in the collections of friends, Japanese and other. The result is the present work of some 450 pages, containing over 700 process illustrations, and 16 full-page reproductions of *nishikiye* or colour-prints in the appropriate tints. The latter are extremely good (though the colours are not quite true), and so, too, are most of the former; but it is a pity that the two-page illustrations have not been so fitted together as to make one complete picture. The work is indispensable to collectors, who will find in it ample, and on the whole accurate, explanations of the subjects of Japanese art, without which no real comprehension of the merits of an example is possible. For the Far Eastern artist always had an intention, emblematic or real—that is, mythical, traditional, legendary, or simply descriptive, more or less conventionalized in expression, often grotesque both in a good and a bad sense, seldom aiming at mere beauty, and scarcely ever striving to arouse the emotions other than the feeling of admiration at his dexterity and sobriety in the use of the means at his disposal. But without a knowledge of what the artist *did* intend, what myth, story, or conventional subject was in his mind, the ordinary observer must often regard his work as mere craftsmanship. Hence the great value of a book of this sort, which is a key to the whole range of Japanese art, more especially as exhibited in metal-work and netsukes. There is an introductory section on the commoner emblematic and representative forms of (particularly) glyptic art, perhaps the most characteristic side of Japanese art; and the rest of the volume presents the subjects in alphabetical order, closing with a Japanese index and a fairly complete bibliography. Many of the articles are embellished with Japanese *uta* (both in script and roman), a feature of great interest; for the poet, or rather versifier, and the material artist often worked consciously or unconsciously, together. These texts are not always correctly romanized, and often so rendered into English as to do some injustice to the *kajin* (poet). Thus, under Komachi (Ononokomachi), the point of the quintain is missed in the translation, and the more poetic as well as correct version is—"Alas! as I contemplate the days of my life in this world, I see that their bloom has passed away like that of a flower."

THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME.

THE first open meeting for the present season was held at Rome on Thursday, January 30th, in the library of the School, and was attended by British visitors to and residents in Rome, and by Italian and foreign archaeologists. Two papers were read, both illustrated by lantern-slides.

The first, by the Director (Dr. Thomas Ashby), was a description of a volume of drawings on vellum, now in the library of

Mr. C. W. Dyson Perrins. It appeared at a sale at Messrs. Sotheby's some years ago, but its previous history is unknown: it is now in a fine Venetian binding, which apparently did not originally belong to it; for the leaves show signs of having been slightly cut down, and it is further clear, from fragments of text which are preserved on the back of some of the leaves (in one of which a chapter-heading with the chapter number xxxiii. occurs), that there was once a considerably greater quantity of text. It seems likely that this was in the main destroyed by some owner who cared only for the drawings, and who has indeed gummed together the leaves upon which there was nothing but text, rendering it often difficult to decipher, though the writing itself is remarkably fine and clear. The whole work appears to have been intended for presentation to some wealthy patron of the author's rather than for the press. As to the identity of the author, there is no certainty to be arrived at: we find that many of the drawings are copied from engravings by Étienne Dupérac, published in Rome in 1574-5, while from internal evidence the drawings and the text cannot refer to a period more than about five years later. The title-page, it is true, bears the date 1490 (*sic*), no doubt an error for 1590—a little too late for the contents of the volume; but we may perhaps suppose that it was prepared away from Rome, or at any rate, not brought accurately up to date, or that the title-page was a later addition. The drawings consist of contemporary views of the buildings of ancient Rome, and of conjectural restorations of them, generally arranged in pairs. Though many of them are, as has been said, identical with already-known engravings, others are independent, and some display new features; while the text is certainly not identical with that of any printed work of the period, so that it, too, gives no clue as to the identity of the author. Some points of detail both in the drawings and in the text are worthy of notice, and a certain amount of new information can be gleaned from them. With this, and the explanation of some of the illustrations, the paper was in the main concerned.

The second paper was the work of the Assistant-Director (Mr. A. S. Yeames), and was a discussion of the identity of a personage represented upon two sculptures now existing in the museums of Rome—a bust in the Sala delle Colombe of the Capitoline Museum, and the great sarcophagus with the representation of a battle between Romans and barbarians, which has passed, with the rest of the Ludovisi Collection, into the hands of the Italian Government, and is now in the Museo delle Terme. The first represents undoubtedly the same person as the Roman leader in the battle scene upon the sarcophagus, and from their style both belong to the first half of the third century after Christ. But none of the various identifications hitherto proposed—Septimius Severus, Alexander Severus, Volusianus, Claudius Gothicus—agrees with the facts, an examination of otherwise authenticated portraits (particularly those on coins) being sufficient to disprove them. Mr. Yeames preferred, therefore, to seek for a fresh identification, and, considering that the style points rather to the second quarter of the third century after Christ, proceeded to inquire what were the expeditions to the East (for the barbarians on the sarcophagus are undoubtedly Orientals, and presumably Persians) undertaken by the Romans between the wars of Septimius Severus and the capture of the Emperor Valerian in 260 A.D. There were three, of which only one was successful or even

creditable, and therefore likely to be represented in sculpture, and it was the campaign conducted by C. Furius Timesitheus, the father-in-law of the Emperor Gordian III. and prætorian prefect, which led to the recovery of the province of Mesopotamia. It is consequently probable that this is the person represented by the bust and upon the sarcophagus. Upon the forehead in both cases is a small incised cross (not a Christian symbol), the significance of which is unknown; it seems, certainly to be antique.

THE BRITISH SCHOOL AT ATHENS.

MR. A. J. B. WACE gave an account on January 17th of the excavation executed by himself and Mr. J. P. Droop at Theotókou, in Thessaly. Having remarked the existence of a number of Doric column drums and two triglyphs, he hoped to recover the stylobate of the temple to which they presumably belonged. Excavation, however, revealed the remains not of a temple, but of a large early basilica, of which the plan is preserved. The church seems to date from the fifth century of our era, to judge by the style of the mosaics which adorn the floor. These are well preserved and interesting in design; the subjects include birds, animals, and the Christian symbols of the chalice and peacock. In any case the church cannot be later than the sixth century, a coin of Justin II. (dated 570-71) having been found above the pavement level. Further finds include remains of a building of Greek date and possibly of the temple itself, and a group of "Geometric" tombs containing twenty-five vases, fibulae, and bronze and iron pins; the pottery is characteristic Thessalian ware of the period.

Mr. A. M. Woodward discussed the athletic inscription of the Spartan Damonón, erected towards the end of the fifth century B.C. in the sanctuary of Athena Chalkioikos. The first portion of this remarkable monument has long been deposited in the museum at Sparta; a second was recovered only last year, during the excavation of the Temple of Athena by the British School. The inscription enumerates the athletic victories of Damonón and his son Enymakratidas: the father won 11, and the son 13, victories in footraces at various Laconian festivals; whilst the former boasts in addition no fewer than 43 successes with his chariot team driven by himself, and 20 with ridden horses. If we adopt Mr. Woodward's restoration of the small lacuna between the two portions, the inscription, though still incomplete, will contain 94 lines. It is one of the longest archaic Laconian inscriptions, and perhaps the best monument of the dialect and letter-forms in local use during the period immediately preceding the Peloponnesian war.

SALE.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold last Saturday the following pictures, the property of the late Mrs. Edwin Long and others: R. Ansdell, The Caledonian Coursing Meeting, with portraits of many well-known people and celebrated dogs, 241l. E. Long, Pharaoh's Daughter, the Finding of Moses, 441l.; The Crown of Justification, 157l.; The Parable of the Sower, Christ preaching on the shores of Galilee, 131l. W. P. Frith, Measuring Heights: Vicar of Wakefield, 178l. W. Müller, An Under-shot Mill near Llanelly, North Wales, 157l. E. Verboeckhoven, Ewes, Lambs, and Poultry, in a landscape, 168l. A. Cuyt, Hilly Landscape, with a horseman crossing a rustic bridge, and peasants driving cattle, 588l.; Frozen River Scene, with a booth, sledges, and numerous figures, 273l. Rey-

nolds, Miss Lettice Patten, resting her right hand on a sculptured vase, 115l. J. Ruysdael, The Outskirts of a Town, 105l.

Fine-Art Gossip.

MR. RALPH NEVILL is at present engaged upon a volume dealing with French eighteenth-century prints, to be published by Messrs. Macmillan in the autumn. The work will be profusely illustrated.

WE are sorry to notice the death on Tuesday week last of Mr. Sidney Edward Paget, a well-known artist in black-and-white, who worked for *The Illustrated London News*, *Graphic*, *Sphere*, &c. He studied at Heatherley's School and the Royal Academy, where he was awarded several distinctions. He was also a painter of portraits and pictures.

A CLASSIFIED index to the pictures in the public galleries of London is being prepared by Mr. Hugh Stokes, who hopes to issue it at an early date through Messrs. Arnold Fairbairns.

ONE of the most important entries in the Hoppner book of Messrs. W. McKay and W. Roberts, now in the press, concerns the discovery of a whole-length portrait of Burke at Trinity College, Dublin. There is apparently no published record of this portrait, of which the history is incontestable. Prof. Mahaffy, who first called the attention of the authors to the portrait, has made some interesting extracts from the College Registers. The Governing Body of the College passed a resolution on January 29th, 1795, requesting Burke to sit "for his portrait to be hung up in the college theatre." The portrait was paid for in 1801, Hoppner's account amounting to the odd sum of 187l. 19s. 5d., which probably included framing and packing.

A FURTHER portion—the third—of the extensive collection of engravings formed by Sir Wilfrid Lawson of Brayton (who died in 1806) will be sold by Messrs. Sotheby on March 4th and two following days. This section comprises portraits by early English and French engravers, notably an extensive series of the works of R. Nanteuil; engraved portraits after Gainsborough, Hoppner, Reynolds, and Romney; and a number of engravings and drawings mounted in volumes. One of the most important single lots in the sale is a fine copy of 'L'Euvre' of Watteau, with brilliant impressions of 238 plates.

MR. PIERPONT MORGAN has presented to the London Library, through Messrs. T. Agnew & Sons, a copy of the édition de luxe of the monumental 'Catalogue Raisonné' of his pictures by Messrs. T. H. Ward and W. Roberts. Only a very limited issue of the work, in three folio volumes, has been printed for distribution among Mr. Morgan's own friends.

PART III. of the Vasari Society's 'Reproductions of Drawings by Old Masters,' which is now being issued to subscribers, contains thirty-five numbers, the majority being from private collections. The Duke of Devonshire's well-known album of Rubens, Van Dyck, and Rembrandt has been drawn upon to the extent of ten reproductions. Especial care has been devoted to an elaborate facsimile of one of the most famous of all drawings, the 'Abbondanza' of Botticelli in the British Museum. Other artists represented are Benozzo Gozzoli, Mantegna, Alessandro Araldi, Pieter Breughel the Elder, Altdorfer, Lucas Cranach the Elder, Aldegrever, Nicholas Hilliard, and Watteau. The number of reproductions shows an increase on former issues.

MISS MARGARET WARRENDER writes:—

"Allow me to point out regarding the review of 'Suppressed Plates' that Mr. Layard is perfectly right in speaking of the 'Duke' of Queensberry. It is true that when William, Earl of March, inherited the Dukedom of Queensberry, he inherited the Marquissate as well (he was the last to hold the two titles); but he was never known as Marquess of Queensberry. In the second place, there is very good ground for the belief that Marie Fagniani (Mie-Mie) was really his daughter. He left her a large fortune, and the published correspondence of George Selwyn shows that he, Dr. Warner, and the Duke himself had little real doubt as to who was her father. George Selwyn was devoted to her, and wished to adopt her; but it is a mistake to call her 'his putative daughter.' If she was the putative daughter of any one, she was of the Chevalier Fagniani, who never repudiated her. The story can be read at length in George Selwyn's correspondence and in contemporary memoirs."

Mr. E. S. Roscoe and others send us similar corrections.

THE Prussian Akademie der Wissenschaften has agreed to take copies, by means of photographs and other processes, of the inscriptions on the fifteen temples at Assuan which will be submerged by the raising of the dam.

CAPT. RODWELL WILKINSON, the newly appointed Ulster King of Arms, is known as a designer and etcher of book-plates and heraldic devices. His chief work is a recent volume on the Wilton House pictures; he also collaborated with Sir John Ross of Bladensburg in a history of the Coldstream Guards which was published in 1895.

RECENT excavations on the site of the Roman military station of Anderida, which has been identified with the outer court of Pevensey Castle, have disclosed numerous objects of metal and pottery; two of the ancient gates were uncovered, and a portion of the area was thoroughly explored. It is now proposed to open up the other two ancient gates, and continue the exploration of the site, as well as to ascertain the ground-plan of the mediæval castle, if financial support is forthcoming.

EXHIBITIONS

SAT. (Feb. 8).—Modern Society of Portrait Painters, Second Exhibition, Royal Institute Galleries.
—New Association of Artists, First Exhibition, Private View, Goupil Gallery.
—Pictures of Life in the West of Ireland by Mr. Jack B. Yeats, Walker's Gallery.
—Under Autumn Skies, Water-Colours by Dorothy Fox, Mendoza Gallery.
WED. By Field and Farm, English Pastoral by Jessie Hall; Marine and Landscape Studies by the late Arthur Tomson; and Caricatures and Portraits, Private View, Baillie Gallery.

MUSIC

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Threshold of Music. By William Wallace. (Macmillan & Co.)—The sub-title of this work is 'An Inquiry into the Development of the Musical Sense'—an inquiry which, as our author remarks in his Preface, has not, to any great extent, been the subject of research. In spite of an "almost incredible advance" in thought and imagination during the last hundred years, Mr. Wallace considers that music is still "in its infancy," and that to a future generation it will be what "our present music would have been to a Hellene of the age of Pericles." Talk of this kind is not over profitable, but let us follow the author's description of advance in the past. The earlier chapters, notably those on 'The Hellenic Ideal' and 'Drama and Reform,' are ably written and highly interesting, but in a brief review we must be content with looking back only as

far as Bach; and some of the statements are, to speak mildly, peculiar.

We read that much of Bach's church music is "formal," and much "expressed with a mannerism which does not strike modern ears as altogether appropriate." Such is the criticism of a branch of the art in which Bach's genius was perhaps most fully manifested. Of Haydn and Mozart we are told that the style of their instrumental works is "obvious, trivial, and superficial." To refer to Mozart alone, it would seem as if our author had never heard the Pianoforte Concerto in D minor, the 'Sarti' Quartet in C, or the three great symphonies of 1788. And he has found only isolated examples in Mozart's music written to words which show that "he had some comprehension of a dramatic idea"! Even with regard to Beethoven, whose genius he dare not deny, Mr. Wallace considers that his mind was ceaselessly at work to transform into sound "every obdurate circumstance, every happy event"; i.e., if we do not misread our author's meaning, circumstances and events connected with himself. But what about the 'Eroica' and 'Choral' Symphonies, to name only two works?

"An entirely new aspect of art came into existence after 1830," says our author. That may be so; but was it all advance? The childhood of Berlioz, we read, was passed without the "dubious" advantage which study of the great masters can provide. What about Mozart and Beethoven? Did they find the advantage "dubious"? Concerning Wagner, who studied Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, and Meyerbeer, we are expressly informed that "feeling his way through men's brains" was to him an "invaluable" experience. With regard to modern art, it is stated that, while formal construction and design were "admirable and appropriate for a style of expression which is the filtrate of musical thought, for the thought has to be modified to suit them," a "new design has to be discovered, moulded to the exigencies of the new mode of thought." Our author, indeed, believes (and here we agree with him) that music is now passing through a transitional stage, and that those who stand on the threshold of the new art are as yet "gazing into the dark."

Musical Gossip.

THE first cycle of the 'Ring' at Covent Garden was brought to a successful close on Saturday evening. Miss Perceval Allen impersonated Brünnhilde in 'The Twilight of the Gods,' and we have never heard her sing better; her acting on the whole was very fair. Mr. Peter Cornelius was an excellent Siegfried. We name the impersonators of the two principal parts, but all who took part in the performances acquitted themselves well. It was unfortunate that, through the sudden indisposition of Miss Maud Santley, the great scene between Waltraute and Brünnhilde had to be omitted on Saturday evening. Dr. Hans Richter conceived this scheme of an English 'Ring,' and the successful way in which it has been carried out under his direction must cause him great satisfaction. The stage management in all four sections was exceptionally good.

M. CLAUDE DEBUSSY, the composer of 'Pelléas et Mélisande,' and of the String Quartet in G minor and 'L'Après-midi d'un Faune,' both of which are familiar here, appeared at the Symphony Concert at Queen's Hall last Saturday, and conducted not only the last-named work, but also

three Symphonic Sketches, 'La Mer.' The music contains no themes in the general sense of the term, and the form of all three numbers is extremely vague; moreover, the harmonic progressions and the tonality are decidedly uncommon. Hence a judgment after a first hearing is impossible. One felt either that the composer was unduly extravagant, or that one's ear was not sufficiently attuned to M. Debussy's latest style. These "Sketches" were completed only in 1905.

THE excellent Alma Mater Male Choir, under the direction of Mr. H. R. Eyers, gave a concert at Bechstein Hall on Monday evening. The programme included an effective and unfamiliar setting of Psalm xxiii. by Max Bruch, and an interesting 'Consecration Ode' by Wagner. In *The Athenæum* of April 14th, 1906, mention was made of two *pièces d'occasion* composed by Wagner and Mendelssohn respectively for performance at the unveiling at Dresden of a statue to Friedrich August I., King of Saxony, on June 7th, 1843. Wagner's contribution, 'Weihegruss,' was sung last Monday set to English words. The music is straightforward enough, and except for the "turn," characteristic of Wagner throughout his works, has nothing to remind one of the composer of later years. Mendelssohn's composition was supposed to be lost; but *The Musical Times* (June 1st, 1906), having obtained, through the courtesy of Prof. Albert Kopfermann, Custos of the Berlin Library, a transcript of the original score, gave a description of it.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Denis O'Sullivan at the early age of forty, which occurred at Columbus, Ohio, last Thursday week. As a singer he was highly talented, and his recitals in London and elsewhere won for him a good reputation. He was also successful on the stage. When the Carl Rosa Company produced Sir Charles Stanford's 'Shamus O'Brien' at the Opéra Comique in 1896, Mr. O'Sullivan appeared in the title-role.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- | | |
|--------|--|
| Scv. | Concert, 3.30, Albert Hall. |
| | — Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall. |
| | — Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall. |
| Mon. | Miss Hilja Sævi's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Eolian Hall. |
| Tues. | Miss Kathryn Comber's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall. |
| Wed. | London Choral Society, 8, Queen's Hall. |
| | — Miss Helene Yung and Mr. R. Thynne's Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall. |
| Thurs. | Mr. Willy Burmeister's Violin Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall. |
| | — Philharmonic Concert, 8, Queen's Hall. |
| | — Miss Molly V. Harcourt's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall. |
| Fri. | Herr Szell's Violin Recital, 5.15, Bechstein Hall. |
| | — Miss Marion Dyke's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Eolian Hall. |
| | — Royal Amateur Orchestral Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall. |
| Sat. | London Ballad Concert, 2.45, Albert Hall. |
| | — Symphony Concert, Queen's Hall Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall. |
| | — Brinsmead Chamber Concert, 3.15, Cavendish Rooms. |

DRAMA

Franz Grillparzer and the Austrian Drama.
By Gustav Pollak. (New York, Dodd, Mead & Co.)

BYRON, in his diary for the year 1821, has an entry in which he refers to "the German Grillparzer—a devil of a name, to be sure, for posterity, but they must learn to pronounce it." Posterity proved slow at learning the lesson, even in Germany, though finally they did acquire it very thoroughly, and have for the last thirty or forty years been repeating it with sufficient emphasis; here in England we have, as usual, shown ourselves anything but apt scholars in fitting our tongue to the foreign name, and Grillparzer still sounds strangely to most of

us. Except for a translation of 'Sappho,' published more than fifty years ago, scarcely any attempt has been made to introduce the Austrian dramatist to the English public at large; and although he has within recent years been studied to a considerable extent at one or two of our universities, a knowledge of him is still, we suspect, pretty much confined to academic circles. We therefore welcome the appearance of a volume which may serve to draw the attention of the general reader to the life and work of a deeply interesting personality, an admirable poet, and a most unhappy man.

In the long procession of the German poets, "so haggard and so woebegone," there is perhaps none who is more to be pitied than Franz Grillparzer. Others, indeed, suffered more overwhelming calamities, endured crueller hardships, and passed through more poignant agonies of spirit than he; but they had in the very intensity of their sufferings compensations that were denied him. The passion of a whole-hearted revolt against the world and fate, however ineffectual it may be, has yet something inspiring in it; but the tragedy of Grillparzer's life was that of an asceticism which failed to bring contentment, and it was due to his temperament far more than to his outward circumstances, unpropitious as these undoubtedly were. The Vienna of the early nineteenth century, with its insolent bureaucracy and galling censorship, was the last place in the world to encourage a poet of independent genius, and Grillparzer had frequent and ample cause to resent its treatment of him; the petty official duties in which so much of his life was spent were dull and ill paid, yet it may be doubted if he could have found happiness even in the most favourable surroundings. Nature would seem to have laid upon him the doom of isolation. He was one of those unfortunate beings who, in spite of all their longing, are inhibited from ever getting into really intimate communion even with those whom they love most dearly. It was not that he lacked warmth of passion, but the impulses of his heart were held in check and defrauded by the scruples of a keen and too mistrustful intellect. "In mir leben zwei völlig abgesonderte Wesen," he says of himself, "ein Dichter von übergreifender, ja sich überstürzender Phantasie, und ein Verstandsmensch der kältesten und jähsten Art." So at the supreme moments of his life he was unable to let himself go; he chafed at the existing order of things, but was too diffident to combat it, and finally chose the part of quiet at all costs—a somewhat bleak and morose quiet, in which there was little genuine satisfaction. More than one woman was violently and devotedly attached to him, and he himself was familiar with the power of the felon god, but he never married; even in love he was beset by hesitations, and could not abandon himself to the great venture. The result was that a large part of his life was spent not so much in positive

wretchedness as in fretful dissatisfaction and despondency, deepened, no doubt, by the shadow of that hereditary insanity which drove his mother and one of his brothers to commit suicide. His many admirable qualities—his unflinching honesty, his independence, his rejection of all unworthy means of success, his modesty and freedom from affectation—could not overcome the prime failing of his nature; in spite of them there was something a little grim and repellent about him; he was in the comfortless position of one "who despises the rest of the world without thinking highly of himself," and as the years passed, his features took on a more and more pronounced expression of acerbity. We know few portraits that are so melancholy to look upon as those of Grillparzer in his old age; the pathetically weary droop of the head, the stony scrutiny of the eyes, and the mournfully bitter resignation of the mouth make up a countenance on which Medusa seems to have turned her glance, leaving it incapable of laughter.

Naturally the interest of such a life, uneventful in its outward course, is principally psychological, and Mr. Pollak, who writes with a sound knowledge of the facts and a genuine enthusiasm for his subject, is hardly, we think, a sufficiently acute psychologist to make an ideal biographer of Grillparzer. He is content to follow the standard authorities, and the student who is tolerably familiar with these will find little in the present volume that adds to his understanding of the poet. But the narrative is clearly and pleasantly told, and English readers will gain from it a good general idea of Grillparzer's life and work. Some of them may even be led to make a nearer acquaintance with the latter, and they certainly will not regret doing so; for few authors repay study better than Grillparzer, and almost every one may find in him something that makes a peculiar and personal appeal. His writings were the best and most real part of his life; "Mein Leben war immer ein Traum," he remarks on one occasion; but he could also declare that there existed for him one truth in life, if only one—that of poetical composition. There, in spite of the doubts which made him question his vocation, in spite of the frequently insuperable difficulty which he had in bringing his plans to completion, he did find the task that was suited to his genius, and did achieve something great and vital.

Of his dramatic works—and Mr. Pollak naturally confines his attention almost entirely to these, treating the lyric poems, epigrams, and tales with extreme brevity—it is hardly necessary to speak; every one who has any knowledge of German literature now acknowledges their excellence. One can but wonder that it took so long before they began to be at all adequately appreciated, for the applause bestowed upon one or two of the early plays showed little understanding of their real merits. It was not till the middle of the century, when their author was

far on in years, and soured by neglect and disappointment, that a just conception of their worth began to spread. Such a triumph of sheer beauty as 'Des Meeres und der Liebe Wellen' found little favour on its first appearance; and the reception accorded to 'Weh dem der lügt,' perhaps the finest of all German comedies, was so unsympathetic that it caused Grillparzer to give up writing for the stage. Isolation was his fate in literature as in life; he made no disciples, and founded no school; and we doubt if even in later times his direct influence on German drama has been at all considerable.

Mr. Pollak discusses all the twelve great plays, and gives copious extracts from most of them; indeed, a good half of his volume is taken up with translation. His selections are well made, and his versions have a good deal of merit; his diction is often happy, and he generally gives the sense of the original faithfully and with spirit. His ear for verse, however, is not what it might be, and the rhythm is frequently forced or mechanical. His chief vice is a fondness for hideous and entirely unnecessary inversion: lines like

In early childhood days
Was snatched away I from its tender soil,
or

And yet ne'er couldst thy country thou forget,
seem to indicate that English is not his mother-tongue. If this be so, however, his mastery of our language is in other respects remarkable.

THE WEEK.

HIS MAJESTY'S.—*The Beloved Vagabond: a Play in Three Acts.* By William J. Locke.

MR. LOCKE'S 'Beloved Vagabond' has already won him a host of friends among novel-readers, and now that Paragot has become the hero of a play that number should be vastly increased. For this gipsy artist, this travelling philosopher, this careless Bohemian, this scornor of the polite world and its proprieties, this lover of the air of heaven and the open road, is almost a new type in our theatre. His literary origins are many; he owes a little to Murger, Borrow, Dumas, Stevenson, and much to Cervantes. As far as our stage is concerned we saw something like him in 'Le Chemineau'; though Paragot, with his Gascon blood, has a vivacity, a swagger, an exuberance of wit and worldly wisdom, not characteristic of M. Richepin's poetic creation. It was curious to notice, at the first night's performance of Mr. Locke's adaptation, how his audience warmed the more to his Gaston de Nerac the more the latter approximated to the Paragot of the novel, and proved himself the reckless, rhapsodical vagabond. It was this picturesque, ever-changing Paragot of the second act who captured the spectators' affections, and provoked the most spontaneous applause from a house always enthusiastic.

But, after all, you cannot make a play

out of the moods of a single character, however whimsical or versatile; you must weave a story round that character; and here Mr. Locke's difficulties in dramatization must have begun. In the book he held instinctively in the background Paragot's more sentimental side, he only gradually enlightened his readers as to the romance of his vagabond's past life, he kept in faint outline the features of the beautiful Joanna from whom Paragot cut himself off by a feat of transcendent quixotry. So the novelist found himself able to preserve his hero a vagabond to the end—to show this loyal lover, after his old sweetheart has been restored to him, and when the peals of marriage bells are almost in the air, chafing under the restrictions of English country-house life, and preferring to make Blanquette, a plain peasant girl who has shared his tramps and his privations, the mother of his children.

On the stage, however, you cannot tell too much of your tale in retrospect; you must let your public into your secrets; and so Mr. Locke begins his play in the key of romance, setting forth in detail the history of that preposterous bargain by which Gaston saved his promised bride from disgrace and her father from a felon's doom, but seemed to surrender her to another suitor for money. Having started on this note, the playwright was bound to end his drama according to the rules of romance, which do not permit you to replace one heroine by another. The last act, therefore, shows us Joanna, who is free from her odious husband, but not yet aware of her lover's chivalry, visiting his rooms in Paris, and there learning the truth from her humble rival, Blanquette. Paragot, who has been drowning his griefs in drink, is almost too bemused at first to grasp the meaning of his "princess's" words; but we leave him with the conviction that the vagabond is chained and caged at length. Mr. Locke's play has movement and variety and colour, but it is his portrait of Paragot in the second act that lends it distinction.

Happily it was just the Paragot of this act that Mr. Tree's feeling for the bizarre and delight in detail enabled him completely to realize. In the opening love-scenes the actor was a trifle stilted, but his Paragot upon the road is the most delightful piece of fantastic acting we have ever had from Mr. Tree. Other figures, except Miss Hutin Britton's full-blooded Blanquette, merely fill in the picture. Miss Evelyn Millard does her best for the conventional part of Joanna; Mr. Charles Quartermaine makes the heroine's husband strikingly repulsive; and Mr. Leon M. Lion is good as the hero's faithful squire, Asticot.

QUEEN'S.—*Stingaree: a Play in Four Acts.* By E. W. Hornung.

EVER since the publication of Rolf Boldrewood's 'Robbery under Arms' the bushranger has been adopted by our lovers of melodrama as a favourite hero;

his pre-eminence is challenged only by the gentleman cracksman and the backwoods bravo. The instinct which prompts the most peaceable of citizens to admire such an enemy of society just because he plays a game of chance against the world, with his life as the stake, is doubtless part of that old Adam which lurks in all of us; but when it is aroused, it expects full satisfaction. We are all ready enough to accept a bushranger as leading figure in a play, but his achievements must be worthy of his name. Now the fault of 'Stingaree' is that, while there is much rumour in it of the bushranger-hero's feats, he never gives us our dues—he talks far too much, and does next to nothing. Moreover Mr. Hornung has endowed his outlaw with a weakness—a love of music, more particularly vocal music—which does not lend itself to dramatic possibilities. The play virtually opens with Stingaree listening to the song of a girl, and all his energies seem to spend themselves in getting a hearing for this singer at a local concert, and in risking his life to hear her himself when she has won a great reputation. His greatest feat is to hold up a roomful of people at the concert, and insist on the heroine's being allowed to sing there before a distinguished composer; but the scene proves grotesque rather than impressive. His other exploit is to break out of prison in order to attend by hook or crook the heroine's first grand Sydney concert; but the motive does not seem worthy of the audacity, and when in the nick of time a "free pardon" comes into his hands, the device seems more than ordinarily mechanical, yet we are almost glad to see the last of so disappointing an expert in crime. Mr. Ainley is as picturesque a personality and fervent a lover as the most sentimental playgoer could ask for in the part of the outlaw. Miss Hilda Antony, if she has still much to learn as an actress, is a pretty enough singer, and singing is one of the chief demands made upon the heroine. Mr. Waring, Mr. George, and Mr. Kerr are also in the cast, but have thankless parts, for the piece is all Stingaree and music.

Three Plays with Happy Endings. By St. John Hankin. (Samuel French.)—Though Mr. Hankin belongs to the school of unconventional playwrights we owe to Messrs. Vedrenne and Barker, he is much less of an extremist than some of his colleagues. His technique is almost as formal as Mr. Pinero's. He is, indeed, by way of being rather an elaborate plot-maker, and his comedies have generally the requirements of the well-made play. Their unconventionality consists only in freedom from romantic illusions. Mr. Hankin paints middle-class respectability as the unconscious hypocrisy it so often is. He refuses to throw a glamour round vice, but he does not deny redeeming features to the vicious. He can put the point of view of the scamp and social failure, and suggest that such a man has a case against the world's successes. He can make a lovable woman as hard as iron, as ruthless and cunning as a wild beast, in the interests of the son she idolizes. He can show us goodness that is scatter-brained,

and moral infirmity that has charm. It is in the spirit of his drama, not its form, that Mr. Hankin proves himself an innovator.

His plays represent clashes of character, and their endings are the victory of the stronger character—that character, at any rate, which knows what it wants, is least hampered by scruples, and therefore best able to achieve its aims. In 'The Return of the Prodigal,' the young man uses to effect his knowledge of his father's and brother's vulnerable point—their snobbishness and fear of their neighbours' opinions. In 'The Cassilis Engagement' Mrs. Cassilis routs the enemy, her son's undesirable love, with ridiculous ease; but her triumph is one of character, and her character is none the less hard and relentless for its surface softness.

Mr. Hankin apparently is indignant with his critics because they have not treated 'The Cassilis Engagement' and his third play, 'The Charity that began at Home,' with due respect. But the fact is that neither comedy reaches the level of 'The Return of the Prodigal.' In 'The Cassilis Engagement' he tells us that he, through his heroine, is going to adopt a certain course, and adopts that course; there is no element of surprise in the play. In the other piece the characterization is not sharp or clear-cut enough, and the story has no strong central motive or figure. The most amusing person in the comedy is a weak-natured, amiable lady who houses a colony of undesirable and disagreeable persons and black sheep in the hope of reforming them by kindness. Naturally the result is anarchy and discomfort; but it is not through any exertion on her part that she is freed from her tyrants. Even the scamp of the piece has not sufficient force of character to take due advantage of his hostess's altruism. Still the plays make entertaining reading. They are not for those who demand emotional experiences in drama; but they offer trenchant analysis of character, irony, and humour and wonderfully natural dialogue.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. G. F.—R. A. S.—W. H. C.—W. R.—Received. M. de G. V.—R. H. M.—Many thanks. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books. We do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures, &c.

THE ATHENÆUM

PRICE THREEPENCE.

Is published every FRIDAY in time for the Afternoon Mails. Terms of Subscription, free by post to all parts of the United Kingdom: For Six Months, 7s. 6d.; for Twelve Months, 12s. 6d. For the Continent and all places within the Postal Union: For Six Months, 8s.; for Twelve Months, 12s., commencing from any date, payable in advance to JOHN C. FRANCIS.

Athenæum Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

	PAGE
AUTHORS' AGENTS	146
BELL & SONS	172
CATALOGUES	146
CHATTO & WINDUS	149
COLLINGRIDGE	175
DENT & CO.	147
EDUCATIONAL	145
ENO'S FRUIT SALT	174
EXHIBITIONS	145
HEINEMANN	175
HURST & BLACKETT	150
HUTCHINSON & CO.	173
INSURANCE COMPANIES	174
LECTURES	145
LONGMANS & CO.	150
MACMILLAN & CO.	147
MAGAZINES, &c.	146
MISCELLANEOUS	145
NOTES & QUERIES	174
PAUL, TRENCH & CO.	148
PRINTERS	146
PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS	145
ROUTLEDGE & SONS	175
SALES BY AUCTION	146
SITUATIONS VACANT	145
SITUATIONS WANTED	146
TYPE-WRITERS, &c.	146
WARD & LOCK	176

MESSRS. BELL'S BOOKS.

JUST PUBLISHED, fcap. 4to, 12s. net.

THE ITINERARY OF JOHN LELAND

(In or about the Years 1535-1543).

Newly Edited from the MSS.

By LUCY TOULMIN SMITH.

Vol. II. Containing Parts IV. and V.

With an Appendix of Extracts from Leland's Collectanea.

JUST PUBLISHED, crown 8vo, 6s. net.

THE BLACK DEATH OF 1348 and 1349.

By the Right Rev. F. A. GASQUET, D.D.,
Abbot President of the English Benedictines.

New and Revised Edition.

LES CLASSIQUES FRANÇAIS ILLUSTRÉS.

Publiés sous la direction de DANIEL O'CONNOR.

Small crown 8vo, with 8 Full-Page Illustrations in Colour and 29 in Black and White, 5s. net.

JUST PUBLISHED.

GEORGE SAND: LA MARE AU DIABLE.

Notice Analytique de C. A. SAINTE-BEUVE.

Illustrations de GERTRUDE LESSE.

PREVIOUSLY ISSUED.

GEORGE SAND: LES MAÎTRES SONNEURS.

Préface d'ÉMILE FAGUET, de l'Académie Française.

Illustrations de M. V. WHEELHOUSE.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

HANDBOOKS OF THE GREAT MASTERS IN PAINTING AND SCULPTURE.

CHEAPER REISSUE, 3s. 6d. net.

READY NEXT WEDNESDAY.

BRUNELLESCHI. By Leader Scott.

WILKIE. By Lord Ronald Sutherland-GOWER, M.A.

GAUDENZIO FERRARI. By Ethel HALSEY.

GERARD DOU. By W. Martin, Ph.D.
Translated by CLARA BELL.

BOHN'S LIBRARIES.

"The new series of Bohn's Libraries, on which judicious book-buyers have long learned to keep a careful eye."—*Athenæum*.

3 vols. small post 8vo, 3s. 6d. each.

A HISTORY OF THE POPES. By LEOPOLD VON RANKE. Translated by E. FOSTER. New and Revised Edition, with considerable Additions.

READY FEBRUARY 12, small post 8vo, 5s.

LUCRETIVS. A Prose Translation. By H. A. J. MUNRO. Reprinted from the Final (Fourth) Edition. With an Introduction by J. D. DUFF, M.A.

London: GEORGE BELL & SONS,
York House, Portugal Street, W.C.

MESSRS. HUTCHINSON & CO.'S NEW BOOKS

THIS DAY

Perdita

A Romantic Narrative of the Career of the beautiful Mary Robinson

By STANLEY V. MAKOWER

In cloth gilt and gilt top, 16s. net

Fully illustrated with Portraits

A Princess of Intrigue

By H. NOEL WILLIAMS

In 2 vols., cloth gilt and gilt top, 24s. net

With 32 Full-Page Illustrations and Photogravure Frontispieces

"Mr. Williams's spirited pages, where love and politics, romance and statesmanship combine in a tale of uncommon vivacity and import. Madame de Longueville was typical of her time, a time that is vividly pictured in this carefully arranged and clearly written monograph."—*Daily Telegraph*

ON FEBRUARY 18.

Lady Jane Grey and her Times

By I. A. TAYLOR

In cloth gilt and gilt top, 16s. net

With 17 Illustrations, including a Photogravure Frontispiece

A POPULAR, ACCURATE, AND CONCISE WORK

The World's Peoples

By Dr. A. H. KEANE

In cloth gilt and gilt top, 6s. net

With 270 Illustrations reproduced from original Photos from Life

This is an entirely new book, which comprises a clearly written description of the races of the world, by one of the greatest living anthropologists. The volume is written in a style that will interest the general reader, while the student will find it of real practical utility. The illustrations comprise a remarkable series of photographs from life, none of which are to be found in 'The Living Races of Mankind'

THIS DAY

The Love Letters of Mary Wollstonecraft

With an Introduction by ROGER INGREN

In cloth gilt, 3s. 6d. net

Beautifully printed on Antique Paper and with Photogravure Portrait

29TH YEAR OF ISSUE

The Year's Art 1908

Compiled by A. C. R. CARTER

A concise Epitome of all matters relating to the Arts of Painting, Sculpture, Engraving, and Architecture, and to Schools of Design, which have occurred during the year 1907, together with information respecting the events of the year 1908

In cloth, 3s. 6d. net

"Absolutely indispensable to all who are interested in art. It is, in fact, the artist's Whitaker."—*Tribune*

"Told with unflagging interest."—*Daily Telegraph***Passages from the Past**

By the DUKE OF ARGYLL

In two handsome volumes, cloth, 24s. net

With 2 Photogravure Frontispieces, numerous Illustrations (many from the Author's own Drawings), and several Facsimile Letters from Celebrated Men

"This is a book which no student of the Mid-Victorian Epoch can afford to miss. The book, abounding in fascinating stories of great personages, is a valuable exposition of an astonishing varied career."—*Daily News*

Napoleon

By Dr. MAX LENZ

In cloth gilt and gilt top, 16s. net

With about 50 Portraits and other Illustrations printed on Art Paper, also with Maps and Facsimiles of Autographs

"This remarkable book. One of the most masterly studies of Napoleon which have appeared in English. Probably it is the very best book upon the subject which we have in this country. It was a great tragic life, and it is told by Dr. Lenz in the grand style which it almost creates around it as an atmosphere."—*Tribune*

The Amateur Motorist

By MAX PEMBERTON

In cloth gilt and gilt top, 12s. 6d. net

With 68 Illustrations, mostly from Photographs

"Mr. Pemberton unites with his enthusiasm the sure craftsmanship of a skilled writer, with the result that every order of mind can enjoy and profit from the perusal of his informative and sprightly pages. It is all done with such irresistible cheerfulness that we forget how much practical knowledge we are imbibing in the delight of the exercise."—*Outlook*

In the Strange South Seas

By BEATRICE GRIMSHAW.

In cloth gilt and gilt top, 16s. net

With 56 Illustrations on Art Paper, principally from the Author's Photographs

"The writing is admirable, virility, elegance, conciseness, wit, and not a few touches of pathos contributing to the delight of the reader. There is not a chapter which may be missed without loss; piquant and vastly entertaining from cover to cover."—*Morning Post*

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'THE SILKEN EAST'

Mandalay

And other Cities of Burma

By V. C. SCOTT O'CONNOR

In one handsome volume, 400 pages, cloth, richly gilt and gilt top, 21s. net.

With 8 Coloured Plates and about 200 other Illustrations; the whole printed on Fine-Art Paper

"We have had the pleasure of commending warmly Mr. O'Connor's fascinating volume on 'The Silken East,' and with equal pleasure we commend its successor 'Mandalay.' This beautiful book is not the result of mere travel, but of long residence and first-hand study. It does justice to a subject that ought to attract every son of England loyal to her Empire."—*Globe*

In Wildest Africa

By C. G. SCHILLINGS

In 2 vols., cloth gilt and gilt top, 24s. net

Printed throughout on the finest English Art Paper With about 300 Illustrations direct from the Author's Flashlight and other Photographs

"His book eclipses in interest, as well as in importance, his well-known work 'With Flashlight and Rifle,' which at the time it was published we declared to be the greatest triumph in photography of wild animals ever achieved."—*Outlook*

HUTCHINSON'S NEW 6/- NOVELS

Sweet LifeKATHLYN RHODES
[Tuesday next]**Irish Neighbours**

JANE BARLOW

The Strayings of SandyDOROTHEA CONYERS
[6th Edition]**And the Day Came**ALBERT DORRINGTON
[February 18]**The Wolf**J. E. BUCKROSE
[Immediately]**Raoul Gentleman of Fortune**H. C. BAILEY
[2nd Edition]

London: HUTCHINSON & CO. 34, 35, 36, Paternoster Row.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

GENERAL INDEXES.

THE FOLLOWING ARE STILL IN
STOCK:—

GENERAL INDEX, £ s. d.

FOURTH SERIES .. 3 3 0

GENERAL INDEX,

SIXTH SERIES .. 0 6 0

GENERAL INDEX,

SEVENTH SERIES .. 0 6 0

GENERAL INDEX,

EIGHTH SERIES .. 0 6 0

For Copies by post an additional Three-
pence is charged.

JOHN C. FRANCIS & J. EDWARD FRANCIS,
Notes and Queries Office, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

Insurance Companies.

NATIONAL

PROVIDENT

INSTITUTION

FOR

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

Established 1835.

ASSURANCE AND INVESTMENT.

Write for Leaflet on net cost of Endowment Assurances.
48, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

Applications for Agencies invited.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS, SICKNESS,
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, BURGLARY, AND

FIDELITY GUARANTEE RISKS

INSURED AGAINST BY THE

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed) £1,000,000.
CORNHILL, LONDON.

Claims paid £5,400,000.
A. VIAN, Secretary.

THE GRAND CLIMACTERIC.

'The grand climacteric period was fixed at 63 by the classical authors in the Man. They were not far wrong, except that there is no one year of Life to which it can be strictly confined.... There are present in many post-climacteric people vague feelings of organic bodily discomfort which are difficult to analyze and impossible to name. They do not amount to pain nor to unhappiness, but there is a something which interferes with the full enjoyment of life and which means that the processes of nutrition and the working of the great internal organs connected with digestion are not done as well as before and no longer give conscious satisfaction. This feeling is often connected with a newly-developed constipation of the bowels and with a diminished keenness of the appetite for food.'—*The Hygiene of Mind.*—T. S. CLOUSTON.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

will be found at this critical period of life a valuable remedy, gently coaxing, as it were, by natural means, the enfeebled functions back to normal health and activity.

'Accuse not Nature, She has done her part, do thou thine.'—MILTON.

'As Health is such a blessing, and the very source of all pleasure, it may be worth the pains to discover the region where it grows, the springs that feed it, the customs and methods by which it is best cultivated and preserved.'—SIR W. TEMPLE.

CAUTION.—Examine the capsule, and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'. Without it you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO (Limited), 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.

AUTHORIZED TO BE USED BY
BRITISH SUBJECTS.

THE NATIONAL FLAG,

BEING

THE UNION JACK.

COPIES OF

NOTES AND QUERIES

FOR JUNE 30, 1900,

Can still be had, 1s. 1d. free by post, containing an Account of the Flag, with
Coloured Illustration according to scale.

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS,
Notes and Queries Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

NEARLY READY.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

TENTH SERIES, VOLUME VIII.

JULY to DECEMBER, 1907.

Price 10s. 6d.

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS,
Notes and Queries Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

THE WORLD'S HISTORY

Edited by Prof. HELMOLT.

With an Introductory Essay by the Right Hon. JAMES BRYCE.

Magnificently illustrated with Colour-Plates, Black-and-White Pictures, and Maps.

8 super-royal 8vo vols. cloth, 6l. net; half-morocco, 8l. 8s. net.

* * This monumental Work was written by the greatest living historians, each a specialist in his own country on his own period, expressly for the Publishers.

It is a new, an up-to-date, publication, based on original historical and scientific research by leading authorities of the day.

The fact must be emphasized that this is NOT a mere compilation with Scissors and Paste from out-of-date, dry-as-dust authorities.

It can be obtained on approval through any Bookseller, and arrangements can be made for payment by small monthly instalments.

London: WM. HEINEMANN, 21, Bedford Street, W.C.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Demy 8vo, 382 pages, price 3s. 6d. net; by post 3s. 10d.

A NEW WORK BY ALEX. C. SUTHERLAND, M.A.

DRAMATIC ELOCUTION AND ACTION.

A Treatise on the Dramatic Aspect of Elocution, with a Collection of Authoritative Opinions relating to Facial Expression, By-Play, Characterization, and Emotions, and a Detailed Examination of Discrimination and Transition, Mingled and Masked Emotions, &c.

The Rules are illustrated by numerous Examples, consisting of Vivid and Graphic Passages selected from Literary and Dramatic Authors of a Genuinely Artistic Type.

W. H. & L. COLLINGRIDGE, 148 and 149, Aldersgate Street, London, E.C.

CLIFFORD'S INN.

For View of CLIFFORD'S INN, taken in 1892, see

NOTES AND QUERIES, April 2, 1892.

The same Number also contains Sketches of the ROLLS CHAPEL, OLD SERJEANTS' INN, the GATEWAY, LINCOLN'S INN, &c.

Price 4½d., free by post, of

JOHN C. FRANCIS and J. EDWARD FRANCIS,

Notes and Queries Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

ROUTLEDGE'S NEWEST LIST.

ASPECTS OF GEORGE MEREDITH.

By RICHARD H. P. CURLE. With an Engraved Portrait after G. F. WATTS, R.A. Large crown 8vo, cloth extra, 6s. (This day.)

I. General Introduction to the Study of Meredith. II. Meredith's Personality explained by Atmosphere and Style. III. Philosophy of Nature. IV. Lyrical View of Nature. V. Philosophic Conception of Social Problems. VI. Insight into Character. VII. On Tragedy. VIII. On Death. IX. On Love. X. On Egoism, Sentimentalism, and their Relationship. XI. The Comic Spirit. XII. Sense of Humour. XIII. As Aphorist and Metaphorist. XIV. Eloquence of Meredith. XV. Last Words on Criticism and Method.

A RESIDENT'S WIFE IN NIGERIA. By CONSTANCE LARYMORE. With 41 Illustrations on Art Paper, and a Portrait of the Author. 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d. net.

"Miss Kingsley has shown us that a woman can travel.... Mrs. Larymore gives a further demonstration of the fact. ... In Miss Kingsley's book nothing is more striking than the good humour of the writer; Mrs. Larymore has the same fine gift of kindly optimism. A most engaging account of her life and experiences in Nigeria."—*Liverpool Courier*. "A most entertaining book.... very pleasant and never dull."—*Standard*. "We have seldom read a book of travels with greater zest. It holds the reader's interest throughout; the interest never for one moment flags."—*Manchester City News*. "Mrs. Larymore seems to be one of those energetic, enterprising, wide-awake women who are beginning to be the companions of men who often sacrifice life and health on the outposts of the empire."—*Country Life*. "It is impossible to convey in a review even a glimpse of Mrs. Larymore's delightful character, the unstudied revelation of which is the book's greatest attraction."—*World*. "Mrs. Larymore is not only a skilled traveller in wild countries, but is able to describe her wanderings most graphically with pen and camera. One of the most enjoyable books of travel we have seen of late."—*Globe*. "A good example of a class of book which always attracts and pleases an Englishman.... The index adds to the usefulness of this interesting book."—*Spectator*. "The book is one which no Nigerian, no colonial man, no believer in women, should miss reading."—*Daily Chronicle*. "Capital reading for those who would know something of the conditions of life of those responsible for looking after the interests of out-of-the-way portions of the Empire, and also for those who stay at home. Mrs. Larymore is evidently a born traveller."—*Daily Telegraph*.

CHRYSLAL; or, the Adventures of a Guinea. By CHARLES JOHNSTONE. With an Introduction by E. A. BAKER, M.A. 8vo, buckram, 6s. net.

"The work is a curious hotch-potch of picturesque incidents and roughly a roman à clef of the period covered by the Seven Years' War (1757-63). The Guinea acts as special correspondent, visiting the battlefields of Frederick the Great and Ferdinand of Brunswick, and witnesses the execution of Byng, the capture of Minorca, and the military operations in Canada. Notes, short but most useful, are added.

ARCADIA. By Sir Philip Sidney. With the Additions of Sir W. ALEXANDER and R. BELLING. With an Introduction by E. A. BAKER, M.A. 8vo, buckram, 6s. net.

"A reprint of a book which, in popular and welcome form, hath in it excellent language, rare contrivances, delectable stories, and all the strains of poetry."

The above Two Books form Vols. XII.-XIII. of THE LIBRARY OF EARLY NOVELISTS.

AN UP-TO-DATE MACAULAY.
MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. Edited, with copious Notes, by T. F. HENDERSON, and a New and very full Index. Large 8vo, 5s. net.

ENTIRELY REVISED EDITION (1907), with 268 magnificent Coloured Figures and 245 Cuts.

FLOWERS OF THE FIELD. By Rev. C. A. JOHNS. Revised throughout by CLARENCE ELLIOTT. 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

"It has been found necessary to make many additions, and the editor has done so in an admirable manner. The present-day naturalist is deeply indebted to the advance made in illustrating objects in their proper colours; this is where the present edition is SO SUPERIOR TO ITS PREDECESSORS. It is the most comprehensive and useful book the botanist can desire."—*Standard*.

WILD BEES, WASPS, AND ANTS, AND OTHER STINGING INSECTS. By E. SAUNDERS, F.R.S. F.L.S., &c. With Illustrations and 4 Coloured Plates. 3s. 6d.

A popular account of the Hymenoptera Aculeata, from the point of view of the lover of Nature, by an entomologist who has devoted himself to this department of insect study.

OUR WOODLANDS, HEATHS, AND HEDGES. By W. S. COLEMAN. A New (reset) Edition, with numerous Illustrations. Cloth, 1s.

BIRDS AND THEIR NESTS AND EGGS, found in and near Great Towns. With over 100 fine Photos by GEORGE VOS, R.A. M.B. In 2 independent vols. cloth, each 1s.

THE ROMANCE OF THE SKY. By C. J. GRIFFITH. Illustrated. Cloth, 1s. An admirable FIRST INTRODUCTION TO ASTRONOMY for Young Students.

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS, LTD., London.

WARD, LOCK & CO.'S LIST.

IMPORTANT NEW NOVELS.

THE MOTHER.

6s.

By EDEN PHILLPOTTS.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—“Whatever may be the value of some fiction, it will do every man and woman good to read this book. Its perusal should leave the reader in a higher air.”

The *Westminster Gazette* says:—“‘The Mother’ is one of the simplest, and, in our judgment, one of the best stories which Mr. Phillpotts has written: it is a valuable addition to the romances of Dartmoor.”

The *Daily News* says:—“Never before has Mr. Phillpotts given us a book so good as this.”

A TANGLED WEB.

6s.

By L. G. MOBERLY.

Miss Moberly is quickly making a big reputation for herself as a writer of strong emotional stories, of the kind that Rosa N. Carey scored so many successes with.

TINMAN.

6s.

By TOM GALLON.

A story in the vein which first brought its author's name prominently before the public, and caused *Punch* to exclaim, “Here’s another Dickens!”

RADFORD SHONE.

6s.

By HEADON HILL.

A series of adventures of a detective, who may be said to be the antithesis of Sherlock Holmes.

CRAVEN FORTUNE.

6s.

By FRED. M. WHITE.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—“‘Craven Fortune’ is a tale of extraordinary complexity, ingeniously conceived, through a series of strange and thrilling situations, which command and hold the reader's attention to the end.”

FIRST PERSON PARAMOUNT.

6s.

By AMBROSE PRATT.

It is a story of exciting incident on quite original lines.

DR. BURTON'S SUCCESS.

6s.

By A. C. GUNTER.

The *Scotsman* says:—“A characteristic example of the talent of an able, interesting novelist, and is sure to be widely read.”

THE DANCING LEAVES.

6s.

By GERTRUDE WARDEN.

A highly dramatic tale, having the question of heredity as the basis of a strenuous love-story of sensation, plot, and counterplot.

THE GILDED SERPENT.

6s.

By DICK DONOVAN.

Dick Donovan is well known for his very popular series of detective tales, of which he has written more than fifty. This is a story of love, vengeance, and poaching.

MRS. BEETON'S

FAMOUS COOKERY BOOKS.

“THE BEST COOKERY BOOKS IN THE WORLD.”

ENTIRELY NEW EDITIONS.

Half-leather, 7s. 6d. net; half-calf, 12s. 6d. net;
full, 18s. net.

MRS. BEETON'S HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT.

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE, in his great study of married life entitled ‘A Duet with an Occasional Chorus,’ makes his heroine say: “Mrs. Beeton must have been the finest housekeeper in the world. Therefore Mr. Beeton must have been the happiest and most comfortable man”; and his hero concludes that “this book has more wisdom to the square inch than any work of man”—a wonderful testimonial when one remembers that the last edition thus praised contains more than 80,000 square inches of closely packed information.

Large crown 8vo, strongly bound, half-leather, 5s. net.

MRS. BEETON'S FAMILY COOKERY.

Embracing a Complete Dictionary of Cookery, and a Comprehensive and Practical Guide to Domestic Management. Comprising about 850 pages of Letterpress and hundreds of Illustrations, and many Coloured Plates.

Large crown 8vo, cloth gilt, 3s. 6d. net.

MRS. BEETON'S EVERY-DAY COOKERY.

Containing 750 pages, including instructions for all and every kind of Cookery, &c. With numerous Coloured Plates and other Illustrations.

Large crown 8vo, cloth gilt, 2s. 6d. net.

MRS. BEETON'S ALL ABOUT COOKERY.

In Dictionary form, containing 2,500 practical Recipes, 576 pages. With numerous Coloured Plates and other Illustrations.

Large crown 8vo, cloth, 1s.

MRS. BEETON'S SHILLING COOKERY.

Enlarged Edition, greatly improved; containing upwards of 1,000 Receipts, nearly 200 Fine Illustrations, and 5 Coloured Plates, beautifully produced, far ahead of anything hitherto attempted, Marketing, Vegetarian Cookery, Menus, Table Arrangement, Trussing, Carving, &c., with Quantities, Time, Cost, and Seasons.

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.